12 PAGES. **The New-York Times.** 12 PAGES.

VOL. XLIV...NO. 13,478. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1894. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CORRUPTION RIFE IN STEUBEN

REPUBLICANS BRIBING VOTERS TO STAY AT HOME.

Democrats Are United, However, and the Republican Plurality Will Not Be as Large as Party Leaders Claim—Congressman Gillet Undoubtedly Will Be Re-elected—The Democrats Have a Chance of Electing One of the Two Assemblymen.

BATH, N. Y., Nov. 1.—It is the same old story in the Southern tier. How much money is coming into Steuben County to corrupt and debauch the ballot box?

The indication of money is first seen in the unusually, if not unprecedentedly, large list of doubtful voters in all the Southern tier counties. In one election district in this county a majority of the voters refused to state their party choice to the canvassers, and were promptly placed on the doubtful list.

The leaders of both parties seem by unanimous consent to divide these lists into two parts—first, those who deliberately purpose to sell their vote, and, second, men who take advantage of the secrecy of the ballot to conceal their convictions, in order to avoid the bully-ragging that is inevitable from friends who will vote for the other man.

To cautious Democratic observers, these figures bear an ominous warning, that is intensified in the light of last year's experience. These observers scorn the declarations that the increased Republican plurality in 1893 for Judge Bartlett for the Court of Appeals was consequent upon the failure of 3,000 Democrats to register. The total vote in the county was 15,000 in 1893, against 18,800 in 1892 and 17,600 in 1891.

President Harrison carried Steuben County by a plurality of 2,270, while the year before Fassett, who had represented for eight years the Senate district of which Steuben is a part, could only obtain 1,269. The plurality against Maynard last year was 2,704.

In the judgment of one of the most careful Democrats, and always a friend of Senator Hill, the Republican plurality will be fully as large this year.

"It may reach 3,000," he said. "It would not surprise me if it exceeded those figures. The Democratic vote last year in this county was all polled—98 per cent. of it, at least. Every supposed Democratic voter in my election district was in before 2 o'clock. Many Republicans failed to go to the polls. My confidence in carrying the district for the ticket was violently crushed when the vote showed a Republican majority.

"The explanation was simple. Many persons talked one way and voted another. A canvasser nowadays cannot rely upon the assurances he receives from a voter. Many men who never voted a' Republican ticket in their lives voted against us, while professing loyalty. Don't be deceived when people tell you that the Democratic vote was not out in Steuben County last Fall. Even Frank Campbell, as popular as any man of either party in the county, could not save us.",

The one dread of the Democrats this year is not treachery in the party, but Republican money.

The amount sent here is placed at $15,000 or $20,000 for the thirty-two towns and two cities—Corning and Hornellsville—in this county, a sum heavy enough to swamp the Democrats, whose treasury is not supplied with cash enough to feed the newspapers of the county with "boiler-plate" matter—material that has been lavishly and generally used by the Republican managers in all the party organs throughout the State.

Only the other day the Democratic leaders discovered that the Republicans had captured two active Democratic workers by promising them $15 and $25 respectively on election day for their services.

Within sight of this village a Democrat whose influence in this vicinity has always secured eight or ten votes was recently invited to remain at home next Tuesday or chop trees all day at a spot so remote as to prevent his returning to the election booth before the polls close. It is instances such as these that indicate that the Republican corruption fund is not only heavy, but that it is to be diffused generously.

The southern tier, however, should grieve over the lamentable exhibition that happens every time a rich candidate runs for a State office. For years the debauchery of the voter has been going from bad to worse. Such counties as Steuben and Chemung glory in this degradation.

Within five years as high as $40 apiece as been paid for votes in Steuben, and $75 for the services of an active ward worker in the adjoining county of Chemung.

No concealment is made of this infamy. The farmer whose crops have been poor and the fellow who has been out of work or who will not work hail the nomination of a wealthy candidate with ineffable joy, and wait for election day and cash.

The Democrats fear, not so much the money that will take the voter to, but that which will take him away from, the polls—the money, in other words, that is paid a man for not voting. No assurance, of course, can be given that the contract is carried out after a corrupt man enters the secret booth.

Steuben County is the hotbed of the A. P. A. In Bath there is a lodge with a membership of 175, of whom seven only are Democrats. Corning possesses three of these lodges, aggregating a membership of 600, which are known under the inspiring names of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the American League Guards of Liberty, and the Crystal City Reform Club.

The agitation of this subject has led to increased bitterness in the campaign, particularly on the part of the foreign voters, irrespective of their nationality or religion. This feeling of hostility is particularly deep in the German towns in the northern part of the county—Cohocton, Avoca, and Wayland—where the Republican losses will be especially heavy.

What has comforted the Democrats has been the return to their ranks of many Irish Catholic voters who went over to Republicanism in 1884 to oblige James G. Blaine. Reports from all parts of the county bear out this statement. Particularly is this so in Corning, where the McNamara brothers, two of the brightest, best known, and most popular Republicans in this section of the State, have abandoned the party and joined the Democrats. They are nightly speaking from the stump, because of the A. P. A.

William F. McNamara has been nominated to office several times by the Republicans, and, as the brothers had a respectable following, a large falling off of the Republican vote in Corning is not improbable.

Whatever Anti-Snapper sentiment existed has been, with a single exception, destroyed in Steuben, judging from the enthusiasm that is found wherever Democrats congregate. The leaders are all working together in the common cause, except in Hornellsville, where a little friction has come to the surface, and which is now under adjudication, with Norton Chase, Chairman of the Albany County Committee, as chief adjudicator.

In fact, the success of the young ex-Senator and former Anti-Snapper in poulticing and healing the sore spots of the party in several counties has won for him the name of surgeon in chief to the campaign. The trouble in Hornellsville, due to the refusal of the anti-Hill forces to join the harmonious procession, would have been serious but for the intervention of the youthful diplomat from Albany.

From a business standpoint, the county is in a healthy condition. The glass works at Corning are employing the same forces they have had for the past two years, and are working up to three-eighths of their capacity. The grape men are not obtaining the prices of two years ago, but are satisfied. The Wilson bill pleases the wine manufacturers, because, under a special provision, they are permitted to use the California grape brandy free of tax to fortify their sweet wines.

"This provision," explained Franz Wolf of Bath, who was the Democratic candidate for Congress two years ago, "puts us on an equality with the California wine makers, the McKinley bill having protected them and discriminated against us. The trouble we are now having is with the railroads, for it costs no more to ship from San Francisco to New-York than from Bath to the metropolis.

In expressing his sentiments as to the union of the Democrats in this county, ex-Controller Frank Campbell said:

"There can be no dissension in the party this year, because no justification or cause exists for it. We took the advice of The New-York Times at the very beginning and gave five weeks' notice for the holding of primaries throughout the county. That in itself insured harmony. Last year we had contesting delegations, this year none. Everything was conducted in the interest of peace.

"The party could not be in better shape. Democrats who have held aloof from headquarters for five years are working unflaggingly for the ticket. Every friend of Mr. Cleveland in the county is supporting Senator Hill. The Republicans claim they will capture a large number of votes that of right belong to us. Perhaps they will But I can assure you I am in receipt of letters daily from Republicans who say they will vote with us because of the splendid, courageous, and disinterested fight Senator Hill is making."

One of the annoying causes of dissension in last Fall's campaign has been removed this year, namely, the quarrels over the office of Postmaster throughout the county. All those entitled to changes have been filled by good Democrats, many of whom are laboring for the ticket as only a country Postmaster can.

The Republicans claim a plurality of 3,500. The Democrats concede 2,200. The conservative statistician adds the figures together, divides, and concludes that the result—2,850—will be nearer the correct figure. Chairman Underhill of the Democratic County Committee smiles even at these figures.

"They are ridiculous," he says, "because, if the party is in better condition than it was last year, does it not stand to reason the plurality will fall off?"

The Republicans have renominated Congressman Charles W. Gillet in the Twenty-ninth District, forming the Counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca, and Steuben. Two years ago the Republican plurality over Franz Wolf of Bath was 3,797. On a fair fight the district ought to break even this year, Chemung and Seneca for the Democratic candidate, G. Henry Roberts of Southport, and Schuyler and Steuben for Gillet. But the heavy Republican pluralities in Schuyler and Steuben will obliterate those for Roberts in the two other counties.

For the Assembly, the Republicans have renominated the sitting members, Willoughby W. Babcock in the First and Merrit F. Smith in the Second. The latter's election is certain, but J. B. Whiteman, the Democratic candidate in the First, can defeat Babcock should the expectations of the party managers be fulfilled. Last year Babcock's plurality in the face of the tidal wave, was only 308. So close was the election then that Whiteman is making every effort to wipe it out on Tuesday. His people seem to think he can do it. Even Republicans admit the district this year is in the doubtful column.

What Tammany man has spoken out in denunciation of the rottenness and criminal practices revealed by the Lexow committee in the Police Department? We have heard some tame and perfunctory expressions to the effect that everybody must condemn such abuses, and that they should be remedied. But ex-Mayor Grant excuses Tammany on the ground that the Police Department is "non-partisan," and no Tammany man, from the Mayor down, has been moved to the slightest show of indignation by these exposures of revolting corruption. This is natural enough. Corruption is in the Tammany line. But the organization that is so indifferent to the decent opinion of the community that it will not even make a pretense of condemning its own gross immoralities has arrived at a pitch of defiant recklessness that makes it a public danger.

Shot While Celebrating Halloween.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Nov. 1.—Twenty boys, celebrating Halloween, halted in front of Mr. Haywood's home at midnight last night. Haywood raised a window and fired both barrels of a shotgun into the crowd. Five boys were dangerously wounded—Herbert Anderson, son of Fruit Grower J. C. Anderson, eye shot out; C. C. Childs, Jr., son of C. C. Childs, President of the First National Bank, hand mangled; Frank Anderson, son of Lumberman A. F. Anderson, scalp and face filled with shot; Ernest Wood, son of Bank Cashier Matt E. Wood, shot in hand, and Thomas Kennedy, shot in abdomen.

Dismissed from West Point.

WEST POINT, Nov. 1.—Cadet Guirola, who was receiving instruction at the Military Academy under the provisions of a joint resolution of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1893, was discharged from the academy to-day. Cadet Guirola was appointed from Salvador, and was a member of the third class. His standing on account of demerits was low, and the authorities here recommended his discharge. The Secretary of War approved the recommendation, and Guirola left West Point this afternoon.

Mrs. Wickes Sues for a Divorce.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 1.—Laura W. Wickes has brought suit in the Circuit Court for absolute divorce from her husband, Thomas H. Wickes, Second Vice President of the Pullman Palace Car Company. The ground on which the decree is asked for is extreme cruelty. Specifically, Mrs. Wickes charges her husband with beating, striking, kicking, and otherwise cruelly abusing her. The suit will probably be tried before Judge Tuthill about Dec. 1.

NEWBURG DEMOCRATS ALERT

"YOUNG BEN" MUST NOT REPEAT THE SHERMAN CLUB INFAMY.

His Deal with Negro Voters in 1891 Remembered—Election Laws Nullities in the Richardson-Lamont Contest—Bribery Secured at Least 311 Votes—Corruption and Irregularities 1,376—Eugene S. Ives Should Be Elected Congressman.

NEWBURG, Orange County, Nov. 1.—Although Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.—"Young Ben," as he is called here—is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, son of the Mayor of Newburg, a resident here, and an unscrupulous politician, with a vast corruption fund under his control to aid him in his candidacy for Congress in the Seventeenth District. Democrats and not a few honest Republicans have reason to hope for the election of Eugene S. Ives of Rockland, who is well and favorably known as an Assemblyman and Senator from New-York City.

Mr. Ives can be elected if the practices resorted to by "Young Ben" in the campaign of 1891 are remembered and promptly thwarted. On this occasion, in the contest for the Senate in the Thirteenth District, consisting of Orange and Sullivan Counties, William P. Richardson, Republican, was opposed by C. Fred Lamont, Democrat. It was a campaign, so far as Richardson was concerned, through his agent, Odell, of wholesale bribery and fraud, and the announced result was:

Richardson	12,948
Lamont	12,341
Richardson's plurality	607

To the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, Messrs. John M. Gardner, Irving Washburn, Samuel E. Dimmick, and Grant B Taylor, who appeared for Mr. Lamont, who contested the election, insisted that the testimony before the committee had proved that 311 votes for Richardson were purchased, and that if the election law was operative, 1,376 votes for Richardson should be disregarded because of corruption and irregularities, so that, on the question of vote purchasing and corruption alone, Lamont was elected by 1,080 votes. Mr. Lamont, however, withdrew at a stage of the contest where there was little doubt that the decision of the committee would have been in his favor.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections sat in Albany and at the City of Newburg from Jan. 27 to March 22, 1892, and the testimony was heard by Chairman Roesch and Senator Endres. Messrs. E. Countryman, M. H. Hirschberg, and W. F. O'Neil appeared for the sitting member, Richardson.

The evidence against and by Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., was startling and damning. He admitted that money was received by him for disbursement from the Republican State Committee and from the Republican candidates, and that he added much of his own money to these amounts, although he pleaded ignorance in regard to election funds and their disposition:

"It is something that I do not like to remember. I always forget it as soon as I can."

From his own figures it was ascertained that, in addition to what he paid out of his own pocket, he "used "$4,950 in the First Assembly District of Orange County, which comprised the town and City of Newburg, and the towns of New-Windsor, Cornwall, Highlands, Monroe, Blooming Grove, and Montgomery. An estimate of the amount used by Odell in Orange County at this election was $10,000.

Chief among the charges of bribery brought home was the purchase in its entirety of the W. T. Sherman Club of Newburg. The chief witness to prove this was "Young Ben." The Sherman Club was part of the floating population of the city. Its headquarters was in the rooms of the Republican Association. It owned nothing, had no records, and no organization. It was a band of franchise freebooters, "out for the money," as some of them admitted. Many of them had voted the Democratic ticket, and, before Odell's purchase, one-sixth of the 160 "members" were affiliated with the Roswell P. Flower Club, but they promptly seceded when they learned that the "Treasurer" of the Sherman Club was to get the "boodle" from "Young Ben."

There were fourteen counts in C. Fred Lamont's notice of contest, of which the following were the most important:

First—That bribery, corruption, and fraud were participated in by the said William P. Richardson, his friends, servants, agents, and representatives at said election.

Second—That money was corruptly, illegally, and unlawfully used by the said William P. Richardson, his servants, agents, and representatives in every election district in the Counties of Orange and Sullivan to influence and buy a sufficient number of voters to secure his election.

Third—That there was unlawful and illegal solicitation and public electioneering by the said William P. Richardson, his servants, agents, and representatives on election day at every election district in said Thirteenth Senatorial District at a distance less than 150 feet from the polling place in each of said election districts.

Fourth—That non-residents and minors were allowed to and did vote for said William P. Richardson at several election districts in said Senatorial district.

Fifth—That the apparent plurality of votes credited to said William P. Richardson by the returns of the Inspectors of Election in the respective election districts in the Counties of Orange and Sullivan was procured by fraud, bribery, and corruption of the election officers at the poll as well as of the individual voter.

Eleventh—That almost every device to evade the ballot-reform law was resorted to by William P. Richardson, his servants, agents, and representatives to forward his election, and the same was secured through bribery, fraud, and corruption.

The very first witness examined fully betrayed the methods of Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and the character of the negro vote he purchased. He was Henry Mathews, colored, of 227 Washington Street, Newburg City. He said that in the Fall of 1891 the W. T. Sherman Club had been in existence about one year. It had 150 to 160 members. The Executive Committee was L. F. Johnson, the witness, William Dawson, Joe Coon, Lew Felin, Frank Arnold, and one other. Dawson was the Treasurer of the club.

Q.—Were you present at a meeting of the club before election, at which a committee was appointed to wait upon the State Committeeman? A.—I was.

Q.—Was it a Republican or Democratic club? A.—A Republican club.

Q.—Will you state what the substance of the resolution was? A.—The resolution was to wait upon the State Committee and see what they would do; what donation they would give to the club.

Q.—At that time or now did it have any personal property; the club, did it have any personal property, furniture or anything? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did that committee subsequently report to the meeting that it had waited upon the committeeman? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did Dawson say to you that the committee said to the club after having seen Mr. Odell? A.—I want to say to you, Sir, you want me to tell the truth, and nothing but the truth; I want to tell I haven't said anything concerning Mr. Odell; I am talking about the State Committee; if anybody knows who the State Committee is, then they know who he is, I don't, and I said this Mr. Dawson, when he came back, he made a report to us that we would get $600, and we got it; he didn't say it came from Mr. Odell; he said it was a donation to the club.

Q.—Was he to pay it out, do you know? A.—He paid it out to some.

Q.—Was it to be distributed in districts? A.—That is what it was.

Q.—Who was to receive by districts? A.—William Dawson and George Aisdorf; they got it, and the other district—I don't know who he was.

All this money was distributed in the First Ward of the City of Newburg in the proportion, generally, of $5.45 to each negro that was purchased.

Q.—Was your club in existence at the election before the last election—the Fall of 1890—when Mr. Taylor (Democrat) ran for Assembly? A.—Yes, when Mr. Taylor ran, because we all voted for him because we liked him.

Q.—You got $6.45? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the $5 for, and what was the 45 cents for? A.—I will tell you. We got it as a donation, and we being poor, I suppose, like all the colored people is, we thought we had better spend it and get a little coal and wood, instead of putting it in the bank; that is the only thing I got.

Q.—Did you get it on election day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After you had voted? A.—Yes, Sir.

James Du Bois, another member of the Sherman Club, testified:

At the last election I was a member of the Sherman Club. I received $5.45 from George Alsdorf. He asked me how I voted before he paid me, and I said I voted the Republican ticket. I forget who told me to go to Alsdorf. Some one said I had better step in, as Alsdorf wanted to see me.

Reams of testimony were taken in corroboration of this evidence from other bribed negroes, members of the Sherman Club. Early in the session of the Committee, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., was implicated in the bribery as charged. John J. Hasbrouck, who, while not a member of the Sherman Club, attended its meetings, was a witness.

Q.—Did you ever attend any of the meetings of the Sherman Club? A.—I went in there.

Q.—Was Mr. Odell there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Odell address the meeting? A.—He addressed the meeting; yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say? A.—Well, he formed the meeting; as far as I can realize, he formed the meeting; he says, when the meeting is, "Boys, I will see you;" that is all I know.

Q.—When did he say he would see them? A.—He didn't exactly say, Sir.

Q.—Didn't mention any time? A.—He didn't mention no time.

Q.—Did he say anything about giving them a donation? A.—He didn't say to the minute at that time; he says, when the boys got there he says, "We will have a good time after the election; come to me into the office;" that was into the clubroom.

Q.—After election? A.—Yes, Sir.

The payment of the purchase money to the Sherman Club was sworn to by Lorenzo F. Johnson, its Secretary.

Q.—On the day of election did you see B. B. Odell? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he say anything to you, in connection with some others, where to go to get some money? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he tell you to go and get a package? A.—Come up and said he wanted somebody to go down and get a package.

Q.—Who went? A.—William Dawson, Pelham, and myself.

Q.—You went there; what did you find? A.—I found a package.

Q.—Who took the package? A.—Dawson.

Q.—What did you find in it? A.—Six hundred dollars.

Q.—In what; in dollar bills? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you pay out any of that money that day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was by when you paid it out; any members of the Executive Committee? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who were they? A.—The President of the club, George H. Aisdorf, Pelham, Dawson, and myself.

Q.—How much did you give them apiece? A.—Five dollars and forty-five cents.

Q.—Benjamin B. Odell was the Republican State Committeeman? A.—Yes, Sir.

"Young Ben" was an object of curiosity when he was sworn. He testified that he was a Republican State Committeeman and that on election day, 1891, he was all over the First Ward of the City of Newburg and that it gave a Republican majority. After he had admitted that he had disbursed sums to various persons for "election expenses" his evidence became interesting.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that you received a fund from the State Committee to be used in this district? A.—That question I decline to answer, for the reason that I don't think I have any right to give away any campaign secrets that belong to the State Committee.

The witness managed to evade questions about his banking account and the sums at his disposal for election purposes, and then the subject of the Sherman Club was broached:

Q.—Tell us about the Sherman Club; you went there one night and addressed the meeting? A.—Yes, Sir, I went there in response to the request of the Sherman Club; I will say, by way of preface, that this statement that I was waited upon by any committee of the Sherman Club with a demand for $1,500, or any sum of money, was all bosh; there wasn't anything of the kind. The night previous to election the Sherman Club held a meeting and I was notified to come there; I went down there with Aleck Withers, who was one of my friends and also a leading worker in the city, and the meeting was organized, and when I got in there they were jangling about some members of the Flower Club being there. I made a political speech.

Q.—Was there a donation made by the Republican organization to the William T. Sherman Club of the sum of $600? A.—I don't remember the exact amount; there was a donation made to them and a donation to the Republican City Club association.

Q.—Do you know, or have you been told at any time, by whom the money was divided among the members of the club? A.—No; not at all.

Q.—Do you know what conditions there were as to who should receive the money? A.—No, Sir; there were no conditions at all; that donation was made to the club as a club, and there were no conditions made as to whether they should vote the Republican ticket or Democratic ticket; I supposed they were a Republican club and were entitled to funds.

Odell said that, naturally, he kept himself informed about the Flower Club, and had two members in it who were good Republicans, and kept him informed as to its condition.

Q.—Did those who were in the Flower Club, ostensibly Democrats, but in your service, share in the donation of $600? A.—I don't know, but I presume they did.

The rest of the testimony of the witness was evasive, lame, and contradictory. His final explanation of his disbursements in the three counties was:

Approximately, and refreshing my memory as well as I can, I should say the amount expended in the districts I have named, the First Assembly District of Orange County, the Counties of Sullivan and Rockland, would be in the neighborhood of $5,000, including everything; it may possibly have reached $5,500 or $5,700, but, according to the best of my recollection, that was about the amount; I don't consider that I have used a dollar of this money for any illegitimate purpose; I think every dollar was honestly expended for legitimate purposes.

"Young Ben" is more dangerous this year than he was in 1891, because of his position on the State Committee and the vast amount of money at his disposal through the candidacy of Levi P. Morton. But his power to thwart the intentions of honest voters and his ability and willingness to put franchise money where it will do the most good for the Republican Party are not underestimated. Mr. Odell is not likely to get lost between now and next Tuesday. He is too well watched.

On a fair count, Eugene S. Ives should be elected Congressman from the Seventeenth District. He is liked, and has a reputation that is in favorable contrast with that of his Republican opponent, who is regarded as the disburser of corruption money. The Newburg Daily Register says of the Democratic candidate:

Eugene S. Ives was elected to the State Senate in 1890 by the remarkable plurality of 8,249. This tells the popularity of Mr. Ives. It is a big vote, no doubt about it, and if the rest of the present Congress district does one-half as well, the election of Mr. Ives as the Democratic candidate is assured. The Hon. Francis Marvin was elected to Congress two years ago by only about 147. This is a small margin, and the conditions are much the same. Vote for Mr. Ives for Congress, and let us have a man in Washington who will make this section talked about. Mr. Ives can do it, unless his past record and reputation belie him.

The Seventeenth Congressional District, formerly the Fifteenth, takes in the Counties of Rockland, Orange, and Sullivan, and the returns of the Marvin election were:

Henry Bacon (Dem.)	17,659
Francis Marvin (Rep)	17,806

At the prior election Bacon was elected by the following vote:

Henry Bacon	14,640
Clarence Lexow	13,061

In the Flower-Fassett campaign, the vote on Governor in the Congressional district was:

Flower	15,597
Fassett	14,746

The registration of Newburg this year is 5,822, against 5,310 in 1893, an increase of 512. The greatest increase, 228, is in the First Ward, which "Young Ben" manipulated by the purchase of the Sherman Club in 1891.

Crisp in Brooklyn To-morrow Night.

The Bell Democracy of Brooklyn will finish the public part of its campaign to-morrow night with a mass meeting in the Clermont Avenue Rink. Among the speakers will be Charles F. Crisp, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Gov. Flower.

HOW P. GLEASON WON THE DAY

FUN FOR HUNDREDS AT THE LONG-ISLAND CITY FERRY.

The ex-Mayor's Opponents Put Placards on an Old Engine and Stationed It at the Ferry Entrance—Gleason Placarded a Truck, Had It Driven in a Circle About the Engine, and Hid the Obnoxious Transparencies—Many Lively Incidents.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 1.—When ex-Mayor Gleason of this city had himself nominated for member of Assembly from this district, the Jeffersonian Democrats, his old adversaries, thought he was only joking and had no serious intention of making a fight for election.

They arranged to conduct an ordinary campaign for John P. Madden, their Assembly candidate, and were not aware of the seriousness Mr. Gleason had put into his canvass until the city streets were suddenly awakened by the clamor of gongs that announced from big signs carried on trucks that Patrick Jerome Gleason was a candidate in the fullest sense of the word.

Mr. Gleason owns an electric railroad that runs to the Blissville section of the city, and a few mornings ago when his cars shot out of the depot their sides were occupied by huge transparencies, with Mr. Gleason's name in glaring letters and the names of his other candidates in letters a little smaller than his own. Every night the transparencies were illuminated by electric lights, and the Jeffersonians were in despair. They had not prepared for such a vigorous campaign.

They, however, put on their thinking caps and to-day sent forth an old fire engine that has quietly been going to pieces in the corporation yard. The old engine was at one time the glory of the Gleason party. It was known as "Gleason Engine," and made a record in the old Fire Department. Sometimes it was driven to fires by the then Mayor of the city. On top of the engine boiler was a big canvas box, bearing the following in letters of startling distinctness:

> This is the worn-out engine I bought in a junk sale for $50 and sold to the city for $2,200.
>
> P. J. GLEASON, candidate for Assembly.

> The Grand Jury indicted me for conspiracy to defraud Long Island City out of $2,200. I have not been tried yet. When I am tried where do I go?
>
> To Albany or —— ——.
>
> P. J. GLEASON, candidate for Assembly.

The fire engine was drawn around the city to-day, and this evening took a stand in front of the entrance to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, in full view of the hundreds who cross to this city by that route, and also within full view of Mr. Gleason's office on Front Street. It was not long before the fire engine gong had collected a crowd.

The cheers were heard in the Gleason headquarters, and soon after the cause of them was learned; a big truck, bearing a Gleason transparency, hove in sight around a near-by corner. The truck commenced to circle around the engine to shut it out from the view of the ferry passengers. The engine driver started up his team and tried to circle around the truck.

The action of the two conveyances and the clamor of their gongs quickly gathered a crowd that numbered fully 500 persons. The jam became so great around the ferry entrance that persons desiring to cross had to fight their way through. The sidewalks were also crowded by friends of both political parties.

The big truck, with its immense canvas signs, had rather the best of the fight, and, as it made turn after turn around the fire engine, the spectators read:

Who pays the bills?
Bonded indebtedness increased $2,533,000.
Salaries increased $147,000.
Since Gleason was Mayor.
Where is the wasch dog? Ah! Ah!
A Reform Administration! Oh! Oh!
John Doe and Richard Roe, their names don't know!

Every time the driver of the engine tried to let the crowd see his device the truck would run up in front of the engine and cut off the view. This was kept up for over two hours. During that time the gongs on both were kept going, volunteers standing ready to take the place of the man at the bell as soon as he was exhausted.

While it was all going on Mr. Gleason walked around through the assemblage, stopping now and then to ask some one what they thought of it. The Gleasonites say that they will send out to-morrow a wagon bearing the following:

Before I was Mayor lots sold for $50. While I was Mayor the same lots brought $1,500. Now they are being confiscated to pay for jobbery.
P. J. GLEASON, Candidate for Assembly.

The Jeffersons late to-night issued this circular:

I AM THE MAN!

To the Voters of Long Island City:

Having nominated myself as a candidate for Assembly, not being able to secure a nomination otherwise, I desire to present for your consideration the following important facts:

I am Patrick J. Gleason.

I was Mayor of your city six years, and tried to hold on for three years more, but the people thought that, as I had been spending $50,000 of their money a year more than the law allowed, I had better get out. I wouldn't get out, so they kicked me out.

I am the workingman's friend. I pay the laborers on my railroad $1 a day, with sometimes a kick and a cuff thrown in.

I am the taxpayers' friend. I bought an old fire engine for $50 and sold it to the city for $2,200. The Grand Jury indicted me for doing it, but that makes no matter; the engine is still "alive and kickin'," and here's your humble servant once more seeking the favor of my friends, the taxpayers. I am now living on the $5,000 a year rent I get from your pockets for the City Hall, a building which I managed to get possession of from the heirs of the Roediger estate.

I don't pay my taxes, because I can use the money to better advantage. You can pay the taxes as you have done in the past, so that I can get my salary when you call upon me to honor you as your faithful and honestly-inclined representative. Remember, I drew $12,000 as salary while Mayor. You paid your taxes—I didn't. That's the kind of business which I transact, and nobody can deny the same.

If elected, I will immediately introduce a bill to stop the present administration from building any more sewers and improving your streets, but first of all, I shall pass a bill to compel the Mayor and City Treasurer to pay me the rent ($6,000) for the old Ackerly & Gerard building; $5,000 for rent of the old house on Grand Avenue, which I leased to the city for a high school at a good, big rental, and $3,000 a year rent for five years of the old Centennial Hotel, which I wanted to use as a pesthouse. The present administration found some place cheaper and better.

The Republicans are letting the warring Democratic factions fight it out, and are making a quiet canvass for their candidate, Theron H. Burden.

Business men are afraid of Tammany, it is said. They dare not let it be publicly known that they have contributed to the campaign funds of the Committee of Seventy. They fear persecution and the vengeance of the organization should the attempt to overthrow it prove a failure. Then they all ought to do everything in their power to make the attempt succeed. By their votes, their money, and their public example they should contribute to the election of Strong. Don't go on paying monthly tribute to the ward man for the Captain. Send a good-sized check to the Seventy and put an end to Tammany extortion and blackmail.

"I shall, if elected, do everything in my power to hasten the correction of every abuse," writes Hugh J. Grant, in his letter accepting the Tammany nomination for Mayor. In the letter in which he accepted the nomination in 1888, he wrote: "In the selection of municipal officers I shall prescribe no other test than honesty and special capacity for the offices to be filled." Here are some of the honest and specially-capable persons whom he put into public office: Barney Martin, Police Justice; John C. Sheehan, Police Commissioner; Patrick Divver, Police Justice; Joseph Koch, Excise Commissioner; James J. Martin, Police Commissioner. Judged by this record, therefore, Mr. Grant would "correct" the abuses in the Police Department by causing the reappointment of every Captain and ward man who has been suspended or indicted.

A NOVELTY IN TRAIN ROBBERY.

Sixteen Tramps Relieved of $400—A Robbery in Mississippi.

CLINTON, Iowa, Nov. 1.—East Clinton boasts a novelty in the train-robbery line. Sixteen men, some of them tramps and others those who had been at work and were saving their money and were "beating" their way home, were in a box car. There was a rap for admission, and those inside, supposing some one wanted shelter, opened the door.

On the outside were four masked men, armed with pistols and carrying dark lanterns. Two of the men entered the car and commanded the occupants to hold up their hands.

The attacking party then ordered the others to stand in line, and their pockets were emptied. The thieves got $400 and two watches.

NEW-ALBANY, Miss., Nov. 1.—Passenger Train No. 3 on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad was stopped half a mile from the station here at 1 o'clock this morning by three masked men, who, having terrorized the engineer and trainmen with revolvers, entered the express car and compelled the messenger to open the safe and hand over the packages to them. The robbers then backed away, keeping their revolvers pointed at the trainmen, and disappeared in the woods at the side of the railroad track.

In the packages was nothing but railroad way bills and $5 worth of cheap jewelry, according to the railroad officials. The express company will, nevertheless, make an effort to catch the thieves, who are supposed to be farmers.

BRIDGING THE YALU RIVER.

A Large Force of Japanese Soldiers Reported to be in China.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A Central News dispatch from Tien-Tsin says that Gens. Weh and Yeh, who were recently disgraced for cowardice at Ping-Yang, have arrived at Tien-Tsin, but are afraid to proceed to Pekin because of the anger of the Emperor.

The Japanese have placed three bridges across the Yalu River and 15,000 Japanese soldiers are reported to be in China.

A dispatch from Che-Foo says that Admiral Fremantle, commanding the British fleet, has returned from Tien-Tsin, where he paid a visit to Li Hung Chang. The Viceroy gravely offered to buy the Centurion and three other war ships of the British squadron. When the Admiral explained that the sale of the vessels would be impossible, the Viceroy persisted in his offer. The Chinese imagine that Admiral Fremantle is holding off for a higher price.

The Chinese fleet left Wei-Hai-Wei Oct. 24, and a naval engagement is expected at any time. There are only four foreigners among the officers and men who man the Chinese fleet.

GEORGIA'S NEW SENATORS.

Bacon and Walsh, Free-Coinage Men, Chosen by the Legislative Caucus.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 1.—The Democratic caucus of the Georgia General Assembly nominated two United States Senators this afternoon. The appointment of Senator Patrick Walsh by Governor Northen was unanimously confirmed by his election to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator Colquitt. For the long term, beginning March 4, 1895, Augustus O. Bacon was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 93 votes. Congressman Henry G. Turner received 37 votes; L. F. Garrard 21 votes, and Patrick Walsh 9 votes for the long term. The nomination of Major Bacon was made unanimous.

Both Bacon and Walsh are outspoken in their advocacy of a return to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and each favors action by this country in the settlement of the financial question without regard to international agreement.

The election will take place next Tuesday, but to-day's caucus settles the matter.

Lawless Cloakmakers Committed.

Three of the striking cloakmakers who assaulted an severely beat Cloak Manufacturer Leopold Vogel and his brother Abraham Wednesday night at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, were yesterday committeed to the Workhouse for three months in default of $500 bonds for good behavior. They were Samuel Gelb, eighteen, of 49 Willett Street; Abraham Goldstein, twenty-one, of 130 Attorney Street, and Jacob Grossman, twenty-eight, of 101 Norfolk Street.

The Lahn Had a Rough Passage.

On the steamship Lahn, from Bremen and Southampton, which arrived yesterday, were Consul C. H. O. Hartmann of Port au Prince and August Horrmann. The Lahn had a rough passage, but beyond two cabin passengers sustaining somewhat severe bruises from falling no damage was done. It was so rough leaving Southampton that Pilot Bowyer could not be dropped and he was brought to this port.

A New-Jersey Office Filled.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The President to-day appointed James F. Connelly of New-Jersey Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth New-Jersey District. Mr. Connelly was appointed on Senator Smith's indorsement. His appointment is the sixty-third appointment of an Internal Revenue Collector since the incoming of the Cleveland Administration. All the Collectors now are Democrats.

High-Priced Dogs Kill Jerseys.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Nov. 1.—Two Siberian bloodhounds owned by Mrs. Sarah P. Wagstaff, who lives on a large estate adjoining that of her son, Col. Alfred Wagstaff, at West Islip, to-day attacked and killed two registered Jerseys owned by Mrs. Wagstaff. The dogs were recently imported from Europe, and are very ferocious. They are valued at $1,000.

EMPEROR OF THE RUSSIAS DEAD

ALEXANDER III. DIED AT LIVADIA YESTERDAY.

THE CZAR'S SUFFERING ENDED AT LAST.

The Czarina Summoned Her Royal Relatives to Influence the Czarowitch.

NICHOLAS HAS NO DESIRE TO REIGN.

The Empress Dowager Feels that the Prince and Princess of Wales and Other Royal Personages May Be Able to Change the Views of the Heir to the Throne—The Czarowitch Wants to Accept a Pension and Renounce His Position as Emperor—His Uncle Vladimir Said to Have Encouraged Him and to be Ready to Act as Regent Until the Boy Michael Can Assume the Government—Last Moments of the Dead Emperor at Livadia.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A dispatch from Yalta says the Czar died at 2:15 P. M.

It was not until 7 o'clock this evening that the Foreign Office received official news of the Czar's death from the British Embassy at St. Petersburg.

Even after that, attachés of the Russian Embassy here continued saying to all comers that they had heard nothing from Livadia to confirm the report of the Czar's death. The alleged lack of information at the embassy earlier in the afternoon made everybody distrust the tidings of death which The Daily News got first about 4 o'clock.

Practically all of royal and political Russia is concentrated at Yalta, and as telegraphic communication from there seems up to now completely blocked, no one knows what has been done since the Czar's demise.

I gathered yesterday from people close to Marlborough House that the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and the Crown Prince of Denmark were summoned by the Czarina, not so much in the hope that they would see the Czar before he should die as on account of the desire of the Czarina to have them with her to strengthen her hands in her effort to control her son and prevent no one knows what impossible contretemps. The son wants to take $150,000 a year or so and abandon the Czarship altogether, and his u

WHAT YOU MOST NEED

Some Good Advice About What Is Required in the Life.

Did you ever stop to think about the necessity for a stimulant?- Nature supplies her own. It is astonishing what she will do if given a chance. In how short a time will she revive the over-tired brain by means of rest and sleep! A healthy man or woman responds readily to her treatment. But we are not all healthy. Doctors tell us that not two people in every hundred are perfectly sound in body and mind. Nature, for that reason, cannot keep us healthy or cure our ailments. We must gain stimulant from some other source, get fresh energy and life, or we break down. The blood must have new animation given to it, and sent rushing through the veins with renewed vitality, a sparkle given to the eye, a flush of health to the cheek. The whole system must be purified and strengthened. Men and women who neglect this are pale, puny, and despondent. For them life has no charms. "But," you say, "how is this to be done?" There is but one way, and that is by the help of the best and purest stimulant that science has ever discovered. Doctors tell us that whiskey, when absolutely pure, is the only thing that will answer this purpose. There is but one pure whiskey known to the world, and that is Duffy's Pure Malt. It is the only whiskey that has ever gained widespread popularity through its merits alone. It is the only one that is recommended by doctors, indorsed by ministers, praised by lawyers, and taken by every man and woman who values health and strength. This should be borne carefully in mind, for some unscrupulous druggists or grocers, because they can make more money on inferior whiskey, and that which is not medicinal, try to sell it in place of Duffy's Pure Malt. Do not be deceived, but secure that which you KNOW to be the best.

and allegiance on Saturday. State mourning is expected to begin on Saturday.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Daily News's correspondent in Yalta, who, throughout the Czar's sojourn there, has obtained the most trustworthy and interesting information, has sent this dispatch:

"The Czar died at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon. He was fully conscious. When he felt that his last hour was approaching, he asked for extreme unction. This was administered by Father Ivan, who afterward conversed with the dying man for some time. The Czar next asked that his family should gather around him. He spoke with each member separately, but at the greatest length with the Czarina. He then gave all his blessing. Finally he bade all farewell. Little by little he grew weaker. His voice at last became hardly audible. Soon afterward he passed quietly away. The oath of allegiance to Nicholas II. was then administered to the whole family, and at 4:30 o'clock cannons were fired to announce the fact to the world."

After confirming the account of the funeral arrangements already described, the correspondent says:

"The entire Seventh Army Corps will pay military honors to the dead Emperor when the body shall be embarked at Yalta. The train from Odessa to St. Petersburg will stop at every important station, where the local garrison will be drawn up to render military honors to their dead commander.

"The Czarina is quite broken down, and the doctors are again fearful that her health may not withstand the weight of her grief.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—It is announced that the last public message issued by the Czar was a telegram sent by his Majesty to the troops of the district of Moscow, who, on the anniversary of the Czar's escape from death in the railroad disaster at Borki, wired to the Emperor their congratulations and good wishes. In response, the Czar expressed his thanks for their sentiments and good wishes in connection with an event so memorable as was that of his miraculous escape from threatened danger.

ALLEGIANCE TO CZAR NICHOLAS.

The Oath Administered at Livadia and St. Petersburg.

YALTA, Nov. 1.—The ceremony of administering the oath of allegiance was performed in the square in front of the chapel in Livadia this afternoon. The Grand Dukes took the oath first, then the high Court functionaries, the Court officials, the military officials, and the civil officials.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Daily News hears from St. Petersburg that the oath of allegiance was administered to-day to all troops in Cronstadt and St. Petersburg. Its Berlin correspondent says that the Grand Duke of Hesse, and Prince Henry of Prussia, will go to the funeral, the latter as Emperor William's representative.

"Placards were affixed to the Royal Opera House at 8 o'clock," he telegraphs, "stating that there would be no performance to-morrow in the royal theatres. A quarter of an hour later they were removed, the Embassy denying the news. The embassy did not receive the official dispatch until 9 o'clock, when a mourning service was held in the chapel. The Emperor instantly left an officers' dinner which he was attending, and arrived in Potsdam at 10. His Majesty and all the high dignitaries will attend the service in the Russian chapel.

"It is stated in Darmstadt that the Princess Alix will return from St. Petersburg after the funeral.

"In Vienna the news made a deep impression, and the sadness seemed all the greater as the streets and restaurants were crowded with people returning from the cemeteries after the All Saints' services. The Grand Dukes Sergius and Alexei crossed the Austrian frontier to-night, and continued their journey to Algeria, where the Grand Duke Alexei is to pass the Winter on account of pulmonary phthisis."

RUSSIA OVERWHELMED WITH GRIEF.

A Solemn Mass for the Repose of the Dead Emperor's Soul.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—The churches in Moscow and St. Petersburg have been thronged this afternoon and evening with men and women praying for the Czar's soul. The streets are unusually full, and everybody seems to be depressed. Near the churches many groups of weeping women have been gathering since nightfall. The crowds are quiet and mournful.

A solemn mass for the repose of the Czar's soul was said at 10 o'clock this evening. All members of the Council of the Empire were present. Comte de Montebello, the French Ambassador, has gone on his vacation, but he will return at once to his post.

EUROPE MOURNS WITH RUSSIA.

Reverence for the Memory of the Peacemaker of the Great Powers.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The President sent the Czarina a personal message of condolence. M. Hanotaux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent to M. de Giers, Russia's Foreign Minister, a dispatch expressing, in the name of the Government, the grief which the news of the Czar's death had caused in France. Premier Dupuy telegraphed to the Prefects of the departments the order that their flags be draped in mourning and raised at half-mast.

This evening there is but the one absorbing topic on the boulevards and in the cafés, clubs, and theatres. If the President of the republic were dead, the expressions of regret could not be more general. The probable effect of the event upon the Russo-French alliance and the European situation in general is discussed by every group in the streets or cafés. The views are almost without exception optimistic. The belief is that Nicholas will adopt his father's policy.

The Czar's death will be announced officially to the Deputies and Senators on Monday at the opening of the Chamber. Doubtless an address of condolence will be drawn and passed by the Chambers. The Ministers will meet to-morrow to name delegates to the funeral and to consider other matters in connection with the Czar's death. A requiem mass will be said in the Russian Church to-morrow.

Le Jour's comment upon the Czar's death is: "Russia's grief arouses a painful response in France. The bulletins from Livadia have caused anguish to all patriots. France hopes ardently that the son will be worthy of his father."

To a reporter of Le Jour, ex-Minister Flourens said: "I do not think that the change will endanger our alliance with Russia. I am convinced that the Czarowitch will follow the course laid out by his father."

President Casimir-Perier sent messages of condolence this afternoon to St. Petersburg and Livadia. All the Ministers inscribed their names in the callers' book at the Russian Embassy. Flags on all the Government buildings are at half-mast and many of the buildings are draped with mourning.

The first news of the Czar's death came to Paris in an official dispatch to the Foreign Office. It was simply that the Czar died at 12:15 P. M., and was conscious to the last. The dispatch was shown at once to President Casimir-Perier. He read it, laid it down, and, after a long silence, said: "He was France's strong and loyal friend."

Signs of mourning have multiplied ever since the news was made public. La Presse, Le Jour, and Le Soir issued special editions, with black borders. All sold as rapidly as they could be brought to the street. Booths and newsmen were surrounded by eager crowds, struggling to buy papers before the supply was exhausted. La Presse's comment was:

"All French patriots will be grieved by this sad news. The mourning will extend throughout France. The Czar was a sincere partisan of peace and a devoted friend of our country. Our sorrow is unutterably deep, but there is no reason for despair, as the heir of Alexander III. will recognize the close bond uniting France and Russia. The sorrow of France will be the most convincing evidence to the son and sovereign that the union of the nations, which for years has assured the peace, must remain and guarantee the peace in the future."

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Daily News's correspondent in Paris says:

"If the news had arrived early there would doubtless have been some spontaneous demonstration, as great crowds of workingmen were abroad placing wreaths on the graves in the cemeteries in observance of All Saints' Day. Despite the fact that the event was expected, everybody seemed surprised, and hundreds gathered this evening in the Boulevard des Batignolles to consult as to the best way of showing their sympathy. It was agreed forthwith that they should procure flowers and convey them to the embassy. They found the shops in the vicinity sold out, and so the impulse died.

The Central News correspondent in Paris says: "It is a rather odd fact that the news was known at the Anteuil race course long before the President was acquainted with it. The members of the Paris press hastily summoned a meeting this evening and resolved that their journals should appear with mourning borders to-morrow and the theatres should be closed."

Muffled peals have been rung from some of the London churches; in others, the bells have been tolled.

In recalling the circumstances of Alexander III.'s accession to the throne, The Standard will say to-morrow: "His life was one long martyrdom, which he bore with serene fortitude. That he kept his head clear and his judgment stable argues his uncommon strength of character. The price had to be paid for this stern exercise of will power. It may readily be believed that the malady to which he succumbed had its origin in his disappointments of heart and vexations of mind. We believe that the Franco-Russian friendship will be little affected by the change in Russia. Nicholas must move for a considerable time in the grooves of policy worn by others."

The Daily Chronicle will say: "Death calls forth human and personal emotions, before which all political and public considerations subside. For doing his utmost to preserve Europe from war millions who detest his ideas and the nature of his rule will respect his memory. We devoutly hope that his pacific views will be shared by his successor."

The Daily Graphic will say: "On the whole, the Czar's influence was healthy. He leaves Russia distinctly happier, stronger, and more prosperous than in any other period of her history. He was faithful to his great trust as custodian of the European peace."

The Prince and Princess of Wales, who are on their way to Livadia, were at the last station this side of Vienna when they received the dispatch announcing the Czar's death. The news did not reach Balmoral until 7 o'clock this evening. The Queen was not surprised, as she had been informed of every phase of the Czar's illness; nevertheless, she was deeply moved when she learned the end had come. She sent a long telegram to the Czarina, and issued to the Court officials the usual instructions as to mourning, which are to be published in an extra Gazette.

The Russian Embassy received its first official news of the Czar's death from Lord Kimberly, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who handed to Ambassador Staal a copy of the dispatch sent from the British Embassy in St. Petersburg. Several Ministers called at the Russian Embassy this afternoon.

M. de Staal, Russian Ambassador, has written a letter to the newspapers thanking those who have expressed their sympathy with the sorrowing Russian people or have have offered aid and advice.

The Morning Post will say to-morrow: "We warmly admire his strict sense of duty, and the heroic way in which he struggled against the rapidly-increasing weakness. There is no reason to doubt that Nicholas will walk in the footsteps of his father, who commanded the gratitude of his subjects and the respect of Europe."

The Daily News will say: "Everything was on a colossal scale in the Czar's experience, not only in his sufferings, but also in the appalling possibilities of his mistakes. A single blunder of vanity or ambition would have brought upon Europe the most devastating war in history. To his eternal honor, the blunder never was made. Amid all the gloom and despondency of his life he was true to the tremendous duty that Providence had imposed upon him. There are all the elements of a perfect understanding between the new monarch and his people, and it seems impossible to believe that the old repressive system will continue. Yet it can only be stopped on one condition: the assassins must give up their profession. Nihilism has proved a complete failure as a political force, for it cannot point to a single reform due to its agency. The Nihilists have not even marked time during the reign of a Liberal Party. Russia must resume the place from which she was ousted by these miscreants. The two great needs of Russia are peace and reform. With them Nicholas II. will have only to build on the solid foundations which his father laid. He would go down to history as one of the greatest rulers if he should be able to give his people free institutions."

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The Foreign Office and the Russian Embassy did not receive the official announcement of the Czar's death until 8 o'clock this evening. The Lokalanzeiger gave the first news of the event. There was little excitement, as the announcement had been expected to come at any moment for several days. Just outside the Russion Embassy many copies of the journal were seized, not only because the news had not been confirmed officially, but also because the vendors were raising a great uproar under the Ambassador's windows. It seems as if official circulars in St. Petersburg had a great interest in concealing the news as long as possible.

ROME, Nov. 1.—Premier Crispi and Baron Blanc, Minister of Foreign Affairs, called at the Russian Embassy this afternoon to express their sorrow over the death of the Czar. The Pope has sent a message of condolence to Livadia.

STETTIN, Nov. 1.—The Kaiser received the news of the death of the Czar while dining with the officers of the Grenadiers at Stettin. His Majesty immediately wired a message of condolence to the Czarowitch at Livadia.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1.—Expressions of deep sorrow have come from all classes since the announcement of the Czar's death. A memorial service will be held to-morrow morning in the Russian Church. All members of the royal family will be present.

NICE, Nov. 1.—All concerts, music-hall performances, and the municipal casino entertainment were suspended to-night out of respect for the Czar.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Minister Cantecazune Reports the Death to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Prince Cantecazune, the Russian Minister, received the following telegram from M. De Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, this afternoon:

St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.

It has pleased our Lord to recall to Him our much-beloved sovereign, Alexander III., died at Livadia this afternoon, the 20th of October, (1st of November,) at 2:15.

Prince Cantecazune formally forwarded a copy of the telegram to the Department of State, but at so late an hour that no action is probable by that department before to-morrow.

Prince Cantecazune ordered the Russian flag, which floats daily over the legation, at the corner of Nineteenth and I Streets, Northwest, to be placed at half-mast. It will remain so until after the funeral services.

The Russian Minister was profoundly moved by the announcement of the Emperor's death, and quickly communicated it to the members of his staff. It was not unexpected by him. The legation will be closed to callers until after the funeral, and the Minister and his secretaries will wear the customary badge of mourning for one year.

Prince Cantacuzène was asked as to the effect of the circular issued by the Nihilists in Switzerland yesterday regarding the late Emperor. He replied that it would have no influence in Russia. Nihilism in the empire is fast disappearing. Under the wise and beneficent reign of Alexander III. Nihilism has found little excuse for existence. The Russian people, the Minister continued, are satisfied that the animating purpose of the Emperor's reign was to uplift his people and to add to their material comfort. The present is not a good time in which to appeal to the prejudices of the Emperor's subjects. The Russians are a religious people. When a death occurs in a Russian family the house is thrown open so that every one may come in and pray. It means that God is there. The occasion is a sanctified one, and the people, without exception, so regard it. At this moment, he said, the Russian people are in deep grief and full of sympathy for the imperial family.

The sudden death of the Russian Emperor will, it is understood, postpone the marriage of the Crown Prince to Princess Alix for at least one year, which will constitute the household period of mourning. The consultation of the new Emperor was not, it is understood, occur before the next twelve months, and it may be delayed a year longer. The late Emperor was not crowned until two years after his father's death, and the latter also waited a similar period after his accession to the throne.

The death of the Russian Emperor was naturally discussed in diplomatic and administration circles. Well-posted diplomats affirm that the Crown Prince, who is twenty-seven years old and who becomes Emperor immediately upon the death of his father, will hold the issues of peace or war in his hands. He can continue, it is said, to be the conservator of peace in Europe, or he may, on the other hand, inaugurate the greatest war of modern times. So far as Nihilism is concerned, much, if is said, will depend upon himself. If his administration should be characterized by the same prudence without delay by a message from the President, conveying to the Czarina expressions of the Nation's condolence, with other official recognitions of the sad event.

AMBASSADOR BAYARD'S OPINION.

The Czarowitch Will Follow His Father's Policy of Peace.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—In an interview to-day regarding the effect of the Czar's death upon European politics Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, said:

"Forewarned has been forearmed with the countries of Europe in this case, I think. They knew that this great friend of peace was dying and were prepared for it.

"I have reason to believe and hope that the doctrine of peace which the Czar has striven so hard to establish will be followed out by his successor. There was only one line of policy on this subject in Russia, and that was the Czar's policy. I know of no strong opposition to the peace doctrine of his Ministry and do not think his death will affect the relations now existing between France and Russia or Russia and Germany. Nor will the sad occurrence result in any change in the Triple Alliance, in my opinion.

"In regard to the succession, the devolution of power will, I think, be carried out strictly in accordance with his policies."

THE NEWS BY THE UNITED PRESS.

It Gets Word of the Czar's Death an Hour Before Its Western Rival.

The enterprise and up-to-date methods of the United Press were once more exemplified yesterday when it beat its alleged competitors by a full hour on the most important single piece of foreign news which has been published in many weeks.

The Czar died at Livadia at 2:15 P. M. yesterday, but owing to the secrecy which is always observed in such cases, the news was held back some little time by the Court officers. All information coming from the imperial household must necessarily filter through official channels. The news was not definitely known at Yalta until about 6 o'clock, or 4 o'clock London time. It was immediately telegraphed by way of Vienna to London, and was filed by cable at once for New-York.

The first dispatch to the United Press reached the cable office in Broad Street at 11:22 A. M., or 4:22 P. M. London time. One minute later, or at 11:23, it had been sent into the United Press office in the Western Union Building over the special short wire set aside for receiving cable dispatches. In another minute the United Press papers in the city had been notified and the news was being flashed over the special wire system East, South, North, and West, to all the cities and towns which have enterprising and hustling newspapers.

This first dispatch was a mere announcement that death had occurred. It consisted of the words, "Czar dead." Just five minutes after it had come into the office a second dispatch was received, stating that death occurred at about 1:30. A little later two more cable messages brought additional particulars, and these also had been sent out before the Chicago organization styling itself "The Associated Press" had waked up sufficiently to begin hinting that something had occurred.

All Parties United!

On RIKER'S EXPECTORANT as the best remedy on earth for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Pneumonia, and every other disease of Throat and Lungs.

Only 60 cts. a bottle, and YOUR MONEY BACK if it fails! Of your druggist, or at

Riker's

6th Ave., cor. 22d Street.

"AT THE SIGN OF THE POPULAR SHOP."

Quaint Shapes. | English Easy Chairs,
Unusual Coverings. | Colored Chimney Settles, London Cosy Corners.

Personal Inspection Cordially Invited.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO., NEW-YORK. { West 42d St. at 5th Ave.

"Wall Papers & Liberty Fabrics, carriage free to all parts of the States."

REFRIGERATORS

FOR FAMILY USE, HOTELS, STEAMSHIPS, &c.

UNDER THE WICKES PATENTS.

THE BRUNSWICK BALKE COLLENDER CO., 860 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Picturesque Interiors.

Collectors of bric-a-brac and rarities will find in our assortment of cabinets, curio tables, and etageres worthy receptacles for their collections. We show many charming designs in mahogany cabinets and etageres, Empire style or Vernis-Martin finish, and particularly beautiful little oval and square curio tables with glass inclosed tops. Any of these would be a picturesque addition to a room.

We make a point of selling all our furniture at manufacturing prices.

BUY OF THE MAKER,

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

SENATOR HILL AGAIN IN TOWN

CONFERS WITH CHAIRMAN HINKLEY AND MR. THACHER.

Confidence in the Success of the Democratic Ticket Has Increased—"There Is a Surprise in Store for Our Republican Friends," Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., Declares—The Labor Element Strongly in Favor of Senator Hill—Meetings To-morrow.

Senator Hill reached this city from Newburg at 9:30 yesterday morning. He went at once to the Democratic Sate Headquarters at the Park Avenue Hotel with ex-Congressman Bacon and Col. McEwen, who have been traveling with him. He spent the morning in consultation with Chairman Hinkley and John Boyd Thacher.

The Senator expressed himself as very well satisfied with the condition of affairs above the Westchester line, and his concern appears to be about the conditions existing below that line.

Some encouraging reports concerning Kings County were brought to him, and later in the day one of the campaign managers said there was now hope of a Democratic plurality of 10,000 in Kings County.

Senator Hill left his final instructions for the last days of the campaign with Messrs. Hinkley and Thacher, and started early in the afternoon for Schenectady.

Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, formerly Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has been in town several days looking over the political situation. He has talked with many of the prominent Democratic leaders in the State and city. Talking of his prospects yesterday, he frankly admitted that a week ago he felt some misgivings as to the result, but said that the reports he had received during the last few days left no doubt in his mind of the election of both State and city tickets.

"There is a surprise in store for our Republican friends," said Senator Murphy, "if they really think they are going to win. I am not much given to predictions, and I would not express an opinion two weeks ago when I had received no definite or trustworthy information. But I do not hesitate to say now that Senator Hill's canvass has aroused the Democrats of the State as I have never seen them aroused before. If Mr. Morton obtains a majority of 40,000 above the Harlem River, he will do quite as well as he has any reason to expect. Everything depends upon New-York and Kings, and I have lost an opportunity to ascertain the truth. Whatever majority Morton has in the State will, in my judgment, not only be overcome here, but there is a very fair margin to spare."

"How about the city ticket?"

"I consider Grant's election as certain. I have talked with scores of prominent Democrats, who are not connected with Tammany Hall, and almost without exception they declare that they will not vote for a Republican for Mayor. They recognize the fact, as pointed out by both Mr. Whitney and ex-Mayor Grant, in his letter of acceptance, that the candidacy of Strong is nothing else than a trap set by the Republican managers to secure control of this city for their party. There is no non-partisanship beneath the surface. They are simply using the Democratic disaffection to score a Republican victory and to obtain the enormous advantage which control of this city would give them in the Presidential election in 1896. If, by any possibility, they should win in both State and city, they would be in a position to make it wholly impossible for the Democratic Party to regain its ascendancy for many years. You know they say that Mr. Platt will not be the boss, and that the 'better element' of the Republican Party will not be partisan, at least in the city. Let me ask when Mr. Platt has failed to have his way in the Republican Party, and let me ask, further, if there ever was a more shameful attention of non-partisanship or injustice than that of the so-called better element in the Constitutional Convention?

"But, personally, I have no fear of the result. The Democrats understand the situation, and are going to vote for the Democratic candidates. I am sure that both Hill and Grant will win."

The labor elements seem to strongly favor Senator Hill. His action on labor bills has left them little to complain of, and a great deal of which to approve. Terence V. Powderly, formerly General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, was in this city yesterday. He did not call at Democratic State Headquarters, but said, in speaking of the political situation:

"Were I a citizen of New-York I would cast my vote for David B. Hill, if for no other reason than to assist in providing a safety valve for the people. I have watched the career of Senator Hill with no little interest, and he strikes me as being as able a man as we have in public life. To best serve the whole people and to enter a vigorous protest against the ring rule of the canal thieves of this State, Mr. Hill should be elected, regardless of politics."

The great speaking campaign of the Democrats will be wound up to-morrow night with rallies and meetings all over the State. All of the party's orators who can will be on duty.

Ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers called at Democratic State headquarters yesterday.

"I have just returned from the West, and the enthusiasm and sympathy expressed there in Gov. Hill's nomination and hopes of his election are surprising," he said. "The Democrats of the West recognize in him a man of great ability, a courageous fighter, and perfectly honest, and they say that, if nothing else, the apportionment made by the Republican Constitutional Convention should be enough to kill their nominee. The people throughout the West are of the opinion that the defeat of Senator Hill would mean the defeat of the National Administration and of tariff reform, especially since McKinley was brought into the State."

REFUTED BY MR. THACHER.

Fallacy of Joseph H. Choate's Argument Shown.

In refuting a statement of Joseph H. Choate regarding the effect of proposed constitutional changes on the next Legislature, Mr. Thacher, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, said yesterday:

"I have never had occasion before to observe the mental wares turned out by Mr. Choate. He has always been represented to me as a man of great parts, but I must assume that he does not present to the courts the cases of his clients in the same way he presents this question.

"His argument is that a precedent—without regard to the merits of the question—is to determine action. This would justify my making a bad argument because Mr. Choate makes one. If the Constitution in 1846, he would argue, submitted to a wrong, it justifies the Constitution submitting to a wrong in 1894. It is a curious thing that this style of argument actually prevailed among the members of the convention over which Mr. Choate presided. The Republican partisan apportionment was defended on the ground that on some previous occasion the Democratic Party, by legislative act, made a partisan apportionment. A thing is of itself right or wrong, fair or unfair, just or unjust.

"But Mr. Choate is wrong as to his precedent. The Constitution submitted to the people in 1846 made no change whatsoever in the numerical strength of the Legislature. It provided for a Senate of 32 members and an Assembly of 128 members, The Constitution the place of which it took and which was adopted in 1822 also provided for a Legislature with a Senate of 32 members and an Assembly of 128 members, Therefore, the question now raised could not have been then raised. Let me briefly state our contention:

"(1) The proposed Constitution, as adopted by the convention Sept. 29, 1894, is a complete and independent instrument in itself.

"(2) Being a completed instrument, no word, phrase, or expression can be interpolated from any other Constitution or any former instrument.

"(3) The proposed Constitution provides for a Legislature consisting of a Senate of 50 members and an Assembly of 150 members.

"(4) The Constitution (under Article XV.) goes into effect on the 1st day of January, 1895.

"(5) A Legislature consisting of a Senate with 32 members and an Assembly of 128 (as at present constituted) does not fulfill the plain requirement of the Constitution.

"(6) If the courts seat such a Legislature they will do so outside of the Constitution, and, consequently, litigation and doubt will follow the every act of such a Legislature.

"(7) If the courts do not seat such a Legislature there will be no legislation for the year 1895, and no provision will be made for the support of the public schools, the maintenance of the several departments, the administration of justice, and other necessary public works.

"Mr. Choate, in his communication to The Tribune, begs the question. The real precedent, and a dangerous precedent, will be when the courts undertake to violate the Constution, as ruthlessly as they will should they seat a Senate with 32 members when the Constitution distinctly says that it shall consist of 50 members. The only escape from this situation is for the people to vote against the proposed Constitution.

"There was once a man in a distant country village who had been Justice of the Peace, but was superseded by the election of another. During the absence of the new Justice, he was called upon by an anxious couple to perform the marriage ceremony. Because of their haste they accommodated them and then signed the certificate as follows: 'John Jones, formerly Justice of the Peace, but now acting Justice because of the necessities of the case.' Mr. Choate wants the courts to seat a Legislature without authority from the Constitution because of the necessities of the case."

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Here and There.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Remsen and the Misses Remsen, who spent the Summer season at New-London, Conn., have returned to 87 Fifth Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler and Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White are occupying their country homes at St. James, L. I. Dr. and Mrs. James Edwards Newcomb, who spent the Summer at New-London, Conn., have returned to town and are at their house, 118 West Sixty-ninth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis have bought the Egleston cottage, at Lenox, which was the property of Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Waters and Miss Waters, who spent the Summer at Arverne, L. I., have returned to their home, 114 West Seventy-sixth Street. Mrs. and Miss Waters will receive informally on Thursday afternoons after to-day. Mr. and Mrs. J. Sanford Saltus, who have been on a trip to Yellowstone Park and along the Pacific coast, are in town, and have taken apartments and a studio at the Chelsea, West Twenty-third Street. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt will remain at Marble House, Newport, several weeks longer than she originally intended, and will probably not return to her house in town, which is being renovated, until after Thanksgiving. Mr. and Mrs. George Jacques and Miss Marie Jacques of 31 West Seventy-fifth Street will return to town this week. Mr. and Mrs. James Baker Smith have returned to their town house, 251 West Seventy-first Street, from Larchmont-on-the-Sound. Dr. August C. Merriam of Columbia College and Mrs. Merriam have left Florence and are now in Rome, where they will spend several weeks before going to Greece.

—"Bachelors and Spinsters."—The enjoyable series of dances known as the "Bachelors and Spinsters," which was held with much success last Winter, will be resumed this season at the Mendelssohn Rooms, the subscriptions being $10 each. The dances will take place on Thursday evenings, Dec. 6 and 20, and Jan. 3 and 17. W. Laird Goldsborough will receive subscriptions from those invited, at 253 Broadway. Those who will chaperone the dances are Mrs. J. M. Knap, Mrs. H. L. Ross, and Mrs. George Tucker Harrison.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer in Town.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, who were married in April, 1893, have returned to New-York after a bridal tour, which is said to have been extended over 40,000 miles. Mr. and Mrs. Tailer will soon move to their new cottage at Tuxedo.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Muris at Home.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sims Muris have lately returned to their old home, 12 West Fifty-third Street, having spent several years at Morrisania.

A Christmas Anthem

"While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night," for mixed voices and organ accompaniment. Arranged by Bruno Oscar Klein. For which, as the best original anthem, was given a reward of $100 in THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL'S recent series of prizes for original musical compositions. See *November* number of

The Ladies' Home Journal

Edition 620,000 copies
10 cts. a copy; $1.00 a year
All Dealers
The Curtis Publishing Co., Phila.

Solid Silver Spoons & Forks

Our designs for this Season are very attractive.

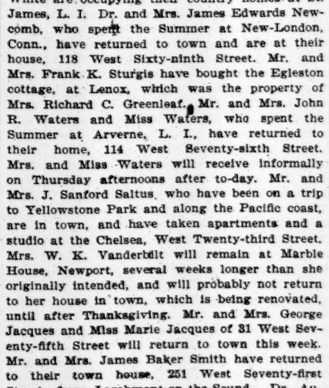
The one we have named "La Reine" exhibits in a marked degree the refinement for which our work is noted.

Reed & Barton

SILVERSMITHS,

37 Union Square, N. Y.,

13 Maiden Lane, N. Y.



A FIGHT ON NATIONAL ISSUES

THE FATE OF A GREAT PARTY DEPENDING ON NEW-YORK'S ACTION.

Gov. Hill at Schenectady Says a Few Words for the Consideration of the Friends of Tariff Reform—The Election in This State, He Says, Might Result in a Return to McKinleyism—Democrats Should Stand by Their Party in this Campaign.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 1.—Senator Hill this evening addressed an audience of 3,000 in this city. He would have had twice as many hearers if the hall had been large enough. Nearly all the Democratic leaders in the county were seated on the stage. Judge Cutler caller the meeting to order, and Edgar M. Jenkins presided. When Senator Hill was introduced he was cheered most heartily.

"I need not assure this audience," he said, "that I am again pleased to address the Democracy of Schenectady County. The last time I addressed you I had hoped you would have a new Opera House in which to hold your political meetings, but I understand that while you have a new theatre, its capacity is totally inadequate to accommodate this vast audience. I think I will be more at home in this Democratic structure, as it was here I addressed you in 1888, 1891, and in 1892, and each year we won. We shall win again this year." [Enthusiastic applause.]

The Senator proceeded to discuss the issues of the campaign. In the course of his remarks on tariff he said:

I commend to the consideration of the earnest friends of tariff reform in New-York and Brooklyn the statement of ex-President Harrison, in his speech the other evening, that there was a national question of great importance involved in the contest in New-York, to wit: The tariff question. He argued that the effects of this election here would be controlling upon that question in the future legislation of the country, and urged his Republican friends to renewed activity in the cause of a high protective tariff.

His view of the political situation does not accord with the often-repeated assertion of some of our party friends who have been temporarily led astray, that only local issues were to be affected, and that only State issues were involved.

Messrs. Harrison, Reed, and McKinley were not imported into this State to affect mere local issues, but their presence was desired to influence the great absorbing and overshadowing question of a tariff, a tariff for monopolies, a tariff for cliques, a tariff for private instead of public purposes.

There is no mistaking the real issue involved. It obscures and overshadows all local and other issues. These great Republican leaders did not come to our State to advocate municipal reform, but to advance the national Republican cause. Be not deceived by the false pretenses of our adversaries when State Republican leaders endeavor to have it understood that no material questions are to be affected or influenced by the result of this election. Their national leaders know better, and hence their unusual efforts to wrest this State from the control of the Democracy.

Let me ask the sincere friends of tariff reform who are hesitating as to what is their duty this Fall how they expect to carry New-York and the country for their cause in 1896 if our State shall now be given over to the Republican Party, our friends discouraged, and our cause discredited by a popular verdict against us. They should not forget that it is easier to tear down a party than to build one up.

If these distinguished Republicans—Harrison, Reed, and McKinley—did not realize the importance of a Republican victory in New-York they would not be here to aid in their party's cause by their presence, their voices, and their pens. Tariff reform will be chilled or injured by the result of our election. As New-York goes now, so it is likely to go in 1896.

Why has the genial and accomplished Mr. Depew been impressed into the service at this late day, except for the reason that our opponents realize the desperation as well as the vital importance of this contest? The nature of the questions involved, the disastrous results of a defeat upon the future of the Democratic Party in this State and in the Nation, demand unity of action, practical work, and intense earnestness.

The Democratic Party is the party of the people, the party of equal laws, the party of economy, the party of toleration, the party which demands just and reasonable excise laws, which respects and enforces the rights of labor, and Mr. Depew, as the ablest champion of monopoly, has always opposed our party.

I have not mentioned this fact in the campaign the personal attacks of the Republican press and of Republican orators. It is not necessary. My public life and services are well known to the people, and I need no special defense at this time, either from Republican attacks or from the attacks of their allies in any third party.

I have been an earnest partisan because I have believed in the principles of my party, and I believe in them still. I have sought in every honorable way to build up and strengthen the Democratic Party so as to render it useful to the State and country, and have naturally incurred animosity among Republicans.

Of course they do not want me elected, because they know what my election means. It means Democratic supremacy in this State for many years to come; it means harmony in our ranks hereafter; it means an aggressive Democracy; it means reduced taxation and home rule for cities; it means religious liberty in the Empire State; it means a Democratic victory in 1896 for however the standard bearer may be.

Be of good cheer, my friends. We shall win this fight as we did in the dark days of 1885 and again in 1888. We are coming in ahead on the home stretch.

An immense overflow meeting was addressed by local speakers.

Senator Hill will arrive to-morrow morning in Auburn, where he will speak to-morrow afternoon and night. He will speak Saturday afternoon at Cortland, Saturday night at Elmira, Monday afternoon at Saratoga, and he will end his campaign speaking in Cohoes on Monday night. He will then return to Albany to vote on Tuesday, and in the evening will, with Gov. Flower, receive the election returns in the Executive Chamber.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

Insurance Differences Set Aside and Rapid Transit Approved.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, the report on Lloyds insurance, submitted at the October meeting, was permanently shelved.

Francis C. Moore, President of the Continental Fire Insurance Company and Chairman of the committee which drew the report, urged its adoption. He was opposed by Douglass R. Satterlee, manager of Lloyds. Desultory discussion developed that the Chamber of Commerce felt that it ought to let the subject alone. This feeling was expressed by tabling the report.

On motion of F. B. Thurber, the Finance Committee was instructed to frame a plan for the improvement of the currency system, with the view of submitting it to Congress, should the Chamber approve it.

Charles Stewart Smith, from the Committee on Rapid Transit, asked the indorsement of the Chamber of the committee's action the other day in appealing to the public for municipal construction of a rapid-transit system. The committee's action was approved by unanimous vote.

Reinstated at the Stock Exchange.

H. I. Nicholas and Walter C. Taylor, composing the firm of H. I. Nicholas & Co., which suspended July 26, 1893, were reinstated at the Stock Exchange yesterday. The firm was the fiscal agent of the Evansville and Terre Haute and allied properties. Claims to the amount of $1,300,000 have been settled since the suspension, and all suits against the firm have been discontinued.

The suspension exicted some attention in the panic, one of the attendant circumstances having been the sale of a block of Evansville and Terre Haute securities at 73, when the last previous sale had been at 126.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

The Charles Andruss Building Company, to conduct a general business of mason, builder, and general contractor at 1,432 Broadway, New-York City; capital, $25,000; Directors—C. H. Andruss and Charles Andruss of New-York City and James T. Haviland of Brooklyn.

L. H. Quinn Company of New-York, to deal in wines, liquors, and spirits; capital, $10,000; Directors—L. H. Quinn, E. J. Markey, and John Quinn of New-York City.

Eastern General Bonded Warehouse Company, of New-York City, to do a general storage warehouse business; capital, $5,000; Directors—Edmund H. Garrison of Yonkers, John C. Hollingsworth of Brooklyn, and Theodore Clarkson of New-York City.

Turner Manufacturing Company, to manufacture and sell hardware specialties in Brooklyn; capital, $45,000; Directors—Caleb R. Turner and Beasie W. Turner of Brooklyn and Chauncey N. Turner of New-York City.

Prattsburg Creamery Company of Prattsburg, Steuben County; capital, $4,000; Directors—Charles G. Higby, William G. Dean, Robert J. Scott of Prattsburg, and others.

Maker and Dealer Publishing Company, to publish The Maker and Dealer, a trade journal, and do a publishing business generally in New-York City; capital, $50,000; Directors—Walter E. Preble, Thomas F. Kennedy, William O. Campbell of New-York City, and Valentine A. Lewis of Brooklyn.

DEATH OF THE CZAR.

**THE DESCENDANT OF PETER THE GREAT HAS PASSED AWAY.

HOW GRAND JURIES ARE FIXED

GOFF IMPLICATES A JUDGE IN A QUESTIONABLE PRACTICE.

Said He Would Not Name Him—O'Connor Asks About the Recorder's Duties—Street Commissioner Andrews Accused of Taking a $500 Bribe—This Was While He Was on the Excise Board—He Makes Denial—Mrs. Herman to Tell Her Story.

Evidence was brought out yesterday before the Lexow investigating committee which tended to show that Grand Juries in New-York County may be packed in the interest of persons indictable for crimes, or in the interest of particular classes and organizations.

From Morris Tekulsky and John P. Smith testimony was obtained that recommended men had been practically accepted as Grand Jurors. These men, it was admitted, had been recommended simply in order that the liquor dealers who violated the excise laws might be leniently dealt with.

John W. Goff supplemented this testimony by a statement that the board charged with the selection of Grand Juries evaded its duties by leaving its business to a sub-committee of three, the Chairman of which was a Judge of a criminal court, whose name the lawyer said he did not care to mention.

Inasmuch as Mr. Goff practically accused the sub-committee of irregular practices, aside from the illegality of its existence, this statement caused much comment.

Direct but wholly unsubstantiated accusations were made against Street-Cleaning Commissioner William S. Andrews, that while a member of the Excise Board he accepted a bribe of $500 for a dummy license for a "hotel" of questionable repute.

The man who made the charge against the Commissioner, an ex-Excise Inspector, admitted that he entertained an enmity against Commissioner Andrews because he lost his place. Mr. Andrews denied the accusation.

Mrs. Mathilda Herman, the witness who was intercepted in Jersey City, went before the committee voluntarily. She was placed on the stand, sworn, and excused until this morning.

The committee may sit to-night in order to hear Mrs. Herman's story before adjourning over election.

Commissioner Sheehan Excused.

Mr. Goff, upon the convening of the committee, announced that he offered in evidence Mr. Sheehan's private appointment book, brought in Wednesday by the Commissioner. He added that as other matters of importance pressed upon the committee he would excuse the witness for the time being.

"Will he be called soon?" asked Lieut. Gov. Sheehan. "I want to go home unless my brother is to be called within a day or two."

"He will not be called to-day or to-morrow," said Mr. Goff.

Commissioner Sheehan, with his brother, left the courtroom, and James W. Boyle, Tammany leader of the Ninth Assembly District, was recalled.

Mr. Goff asked the witness how many men he had secured appointments for on the police force. Mr. Boyle replied not more than two or three had been appointed at his solicitation.

Mr. Goff referred to Commissioner Sheehan's appointment book and called off the names of twenty men whose applications for positions on the force had been indorsed by Mr. Boyle, and to whom they were credited by Commissioner Sheehan. Several had been appointed and the rest had passed examination. Mr. Boyle smiled when asked about them. He said he wished there were fifty names instead of twenty on the list, as he was anxious to secure positions for everybody who deserved them.

Lawyer Goff read a list of politicians, district leaders, and office holders who appeared in Commissioner Sheehan's book as indorsers of applications numbering from one to twenty-five. Among the names were the names af Commissioner Sheehan himself, James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committtee, who lives in Poughkeepsie; E. Ellery Anderson, ex-Assemblyman Grant B. Taylor of Newburg, ex-Senator Charles P. McClelland, Lee Phillips, Secretary of the Civil Service Board; Patrick Malone of Owego, Tioga County; Excise Commissioner William Dalton, John B. McGoldrick, Secretary of Tammany Hall and Clerk of the City Court; Police Justices Patrick Divver, Charles Welde, D. F. McMahon, Thomas F. Grady, William H. Burke, and Bernard F. Martin; Civil Justice George F. Roesch, Justice Joseph E. Newburger of the City Court, Coroners Edward T. Fitzpatrick and John B. Shea, Sheriff John B. Sexton.

Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, Assemblyman Moses Dinkelspiel, and Jacob A. Mittnach, Dock Commissioner Andrew J. White, Secretary August Belmont, Auditor of the Dock Board, ex-Speaker William Sulzer, Commissioner Edward C. Sheehy of the Board of Charities and Correction, Aldermen Jacob C. Wund, Joseph Martin, Charles Parks, William Tait, Patrick J. Ryder, Frank G. Rinn, James Owens, ex-Alderman John P. Windolph, Philip Benjamin, and Harry C. Hart; Robert S. Peterson, Complaint Clerk at Police Headquarters; ex-Police Captain Devery, John J. Ryan of the Department of Public Works, Joseph Blumenthal, Commissioner of Taxes, Frank Tweed, James P. Keating, ex-Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, and Timothy Chowder Chub."

It appeared from the entries that Commissioner Sheehan himself had recommended the appointment of twenty-one men.

Mr. Boyle was again asked about the mysterious postscript to his notice to district Captains, calling for a list of persons under police protection. He said Sherman Parker, Secretary of the Ninth District Tammany Association, who sent out the original notices, had declared that he knew nothing about the postscript. Mr. Boyle was excused.

Tekulsky and the Grand Jury.

Morris Tekulsky, President of the State Liquor Dealers' Association, was recalled and questioned by Mr. Goff about his recommendation of certain men for Grand Jury duty. He said he never recommended any, though he was interested in having "upright, hoporable men, who would not let their prejudice sway their judgment in cases brought before them," appointed. At a conference of five wholesale and five retail liquor dealers, several years ago, the subject was discussed, he said, and John P. Smith was directed to select a few men for the Grand Jury who would be friendly to the liquor interests. Mr. Goff produced the following letter, which Mr. Tekulsky admitted having written and having sent to Mr. Smith:

New-York, June 20, 1891.

J. P. Smith, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Yours, with names, duly received yesterday. You have done so well with those two, that I take the liberty to ask you to send me four or five more. You have time until the middle of July to do it. Hoping you will favor me with the same, I am very truly yours,

MORRIS TEKULSKY.

Mr. Tekulsky acknowledged, after trying hard to evade Mr. Goff's questions, that his idea was to get men on the Grand Jury who were not prejudiced against the liquor trade in general. The names, he said, he sent to the District Attorney's office. Afterward he corrected himself, and said that he meant to say that he sent them to the Sheriff's office. He explained that he was more accustomed to speak of the District Attorney's office, because he had more occasion to "use" it. By this, he said, he meant that he often had to ask the District Attorney to postpone excise cases.

Q. (By Senator Lexow)—Isn't it a fact that there are 6,000 indictments against liquor dealers pigeonholed in the District Attorney's office which are held as a club over the heads of the indicted men to compel them to vote one way or the other? A.—No. If such was the case we could block the courts. We could push them all so that nothing but excise cases could be tried, and no jury could be got to convict 6,000 saloonkeepers of excise violations.

John P. Smith, editor of The Wine and Spirit Gazette, to whom Mr. Tekulsky's letter was addressed, was the next witness. He remembered the letter, and recited the circumstances which led up to it. He said:

In the early part of 1891 Mr. Tekulsky said to me that the liquor trade had not received proper consideration from Grand Juries, and he asked me for the names of real estate dealers who held property in which liquor was sold. I asked him how he would accomplish a change, and he said: "Never mind. Leave it to me."

Mr. Smith flatly contradicted Tekulsky's statement that the conference committee first discussed the subject of Grand Juries. In response to Tekulsky's personal request he sent to him several names.

Q. (By Senator Lexow)—The idea was that in that way the Grand Jury could be fixed so that excise matters would be leniently dealt with? A.—Yes.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—Do you know if any of the men whose names you sent to Mr. Tekulsky were appointed to the Grand Jury? A.—Yes, two received summonses, but I don't know whether they served.

Mr. Goff had explained that the Grand Juries are selected by the Chief Justices of the courts, the Justices of the criminal courts, the County Clerk, and the Commissioner of Jurors, sitting as a board. Senator O'Connor said that the Chief Justices, then, must have accepted the names sent in by Mr. Tekulsky.

Mr. Goff—Yes, and the law requires that the entire Board of Jurors must sit and select the Grand Juries, but an investigation has shown that the Board of Jurors has made it a practice to adjourn and appoint a sub-committee of three, to whom such names as are wanted are sent for appointment.

Senator Lexow—And it is in this way that people charged, or about to be charged, with crime are able to pack a Grand Jury?

Goff's Mention of a "Judge."

Mr. Goff—Yes, and this sub-committee consists of the Commissioner of Jurors, the County Clerk, and a Judge, whom I don't care to name.

Senator O'Connor—The principal criminal court is presided over by the Recorder?

Mr. Goff—He is known as the Chief Justice of the Criminal Court.

This colloquy between Mr. Goff and the Senators created a sensation, particularly the last question and answer.

Senator Lexow—If the Grand Jury list is made up by the County Clerk the Judges may not know if liquor dealers are included.

Mr. Goff—In the investigation of the composition of a certain Grand Jury protests were sent to all the Chief Justices against the presence on the jury of certain men, and the Judges replied that the protests were sent to the Judge who was Chairmen of the sub-committee of three, and that Judge was a Judge of a criminal court, and that very Grand Jury came within an ace of indicting the protesters.

After some further discussion of the subject, Mr. Goff said:

The main thing is that we have a system of selecting the Grand Jury that is very antique and cumbersome, and is prolific of just such abuses as we complain of. The Senators should recognize the need of reforming it, so that the palladium of our liberties may be freed from even a suspicion of taint.

The most important testimony during the afternoon session had reference to the granting of an excise license to the Maison Tortoni, a resort at Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street. It was sworn to by a former employe of the Excise Board that he had paid William S. Andrews, at the time one of the three members of the board, $500 for the license.

Mr. Andrews, who is now Street-Cleaning Commissioner, was present when this testimony was given.

Mr. Goff presented the records of the Excise Board and showed that Louise Chaude, who is still the proprietress of the house, had been arrested for keeping a disorderly place in 1887, that subsequently a report against the house was made by Inspector Williams of the First District and sent to the Board of Excise, and that protests had been filed by respectable residents of the neighborhood, headed by Morris Phillips, the editor of The Home Journal, but despite these objections the license was granted. There was also a report from Capt. Ryan of the Twenty-first Precinct, giving the house and its occupants a good character.

The licensee since 1887 has been August L. Louis, a butcher, of 265 Third Avenue, although Louise Chaude still runs the house.

Edgar M. Tomlinson, who was Chief Inspector of the Board of Excise from the latter part of 1886 to June 1, 1890, testified that the woman Chaude had been introduced to him by a friend, who asked him to use his influence to obtain a license for her. He did interest himself in the matter, and the woman got the license.

Commissioner Andrews Accused.

Mrs. Deborah Tomlinson, wife of Edgar M. Tomlinson, said that Mrs. Chaude called on her three times to get her to induce her husband to use his influence in the matter of the license. Mrs. Tomlinson said:

The woman told me that she had paid out a great deal of money to Inspectors and other officials and had never got anything for it. She told me of one of them, and I promised to speak to my husband. About two weeks after, she called again and told me that she was willing to pay $500 for the license. I spoke to my husband, and he said he would do what he could in the matter.

Q.—What did happened when she paid a third visit? A.—She brought me $500 in cash and told me that she would hold me personally responsible. I told her that if she didn't get her license I would return her the money. When my husband came home that evening I gave him the $500, and he said that he would look after the matter.

Q.—What did you do then? A.—As the woman held me personally liable for the money, I proposed to see the matter through, so the next morning I went down with my husband to the office of the Board of Excise. It was at Bond Street and the Bowery. Andrews, Von Glahn, and Woodman were the Commissioners at the time. My husband had the money with him at the time. We went into the office occupied by the Commissioners. I saw Mr. Andrews at his desk in the private office. My husband told me to wait outside, and he went in and I saw him speak to Mr. Andrews. The door was then closed, and in a few minutes my husband came out of office and told me I needn't wait any longer, as he had fixed up the matter. I was informed a few days after that Mrs. Chaude had her license, and that satisfied me.

Tomlinson was then recalled.

Q.—You heard what your wife has sworn to. Is it true? A.—It is substantially correct.

Q.—To whom did you give the money? A.—To Commissioner Andrews.

Q.—Tell us all about it. A.—I saw Commissioner Andrews and asked him if there was any reason why this woman should not have a license; that she was willing to pay $500. He said that the licensee must be a new party. All the old relations must be changed, and character of the house also. A new application was then made by August L. Louis, and after Mrs. Chaude left the money with my wife we went together to the office of the Board of Excise. I went to Commissioner Andrews and said, "I have the money from Mrs. Chaude," and handed him the $500.

Q.—What did he do with it? A.—He took it. Then I went out and told my wife that she could go home; that the money had been paid.

The application referred to was produced by Mr. Goff. Upon it was the following indorsement:

The applicant in this case is a respectable merchant, carrying on a large meat business at 205 Third Avenue, and desires to keep the place as a boarding house and restaurant. He is personally vouched for by Judge Andrew J. White. There is no reason why this place should not be licensed to a respectable person for a respectable purpose. W. S. ANDREWS.

Q. (By Senator Bradley)—You gave this $500 to Commissioner Andrews and never received a dollar of it yourself? A.—That is true.

Q.—This was no portion or part of the license fee? A.—It was not.

Given as a Bribe, He Says.

Q. (By Senator O'Connor)—Was it given by you as a bribe? A.—It was.

Q.—And you were the go-between between the briber and the official bribed? A.—I was.

Q.—When did your connection with the Excise Board cease? A.—On June 1, 1889. When the new board appointed by Mayor Grant came in that year I, being an anti-Tammany man, was told that my services were no longer required. Mr. Croker subsequently told me that if I had been a Tammany Hall man I might have remained.

Q.—Was that the first time you had bribed any one in the Excise Board? A.—It was the first and only time.

Q.—Didn't you know it was a common occurrence for money to be paid for licenses, besides the legal fee? A.—I had heard of this being done, but had no positive proof of it. It was common rumor.

Q.—Have you a feeling of enmity toward Commissioner Andrews? A.—I have.

Q.—You desire to get even with him? A.—I do. The feeling of enmity is not so intense as to induce me to swear falsely. It simply induced me to speak out. I have received no reward for coming here, nor do I hope or expect to get any.

Commissioner Andrews, who was present in obedience to a subpoena, asked to be heard. "I want the opportunity," he said, "of denying the truth of the statement made by the witness. It is absolutely false, and I desire to make my denial of it under oath."

Mr. Goff objected to Mr. Andrews being heard at the time. "The Commissioner," he said, "will be accorded an opportunity to be heard, but he will have to come at a time that is convenient to the committee. I do not feel like going on with his examination now. If he takes the stand he will be subjected to cross-examination."

Commissioner Andrews—I am willing to undergo such examination. I ask to be sworn, and I submit that, in common decency, I ought to have the opportunity of denying this testimony under oath.

The committee ruled against Commissioner Andrews, and he was not allowed to take the stand.

After the adjournment Mr. Andrews said that the statement of Tomlinson was false, and that the witness was actuated by malice, because, when he was reappointed an Excise Commissioner in 1892, he refused to reappoint him Chief Inspector. Some months ago he had received a letter, he said, from Tomlinson, threatening exposure, but he had paid no attention to it.

Mrs. Herman Appears in Court.

While a witness was being examined, following the testimony against Mr. Andrews, Mrs. Mathilda Herman, who had been under arrest in Jersey City, was brought into court. Her appearance caused considerable stir in the room. She was accompanied by Detective Kearney and Lawyer Barickloo, who had appeared for the committee in New-Jersey.

There was quite an exchange of pleasantries between Mr. Goff and the witness after she was sworn.

Mr. Goff (with a courtly bow)—I am glad to see you, Mrs. Herman.

Witness—I am very sorry to meet you, Mr. Goff.

Mr. Goff—If you knew what anxiety I have had on your account for the past few weeks, you would not say that. But now that we have met I trust that we will have a pleasant and agreeable time together, and before we get through—

The rest of Mr. Goff's speech was lost in the shouts of laughter in the room. The witness seemed as amused as the spectators, and also laughed heartily.

Mr. Goff—How do you feel, anyhow?

Mrs. Herman—Oh, I feel nervous.

In answer to further questions she said she had come to this city of her own free will to appear and testify before the Senate committee.

Mr. Goff—It is proper to have it put on record at this time, in view of certain threats made against the counsel who represented this committee in the proceedings in New-Jersey, and the employes of this committee who have accompanied this woman to this city, that this witness has come here to testify of her own free will. That is a sufficient answer to any idle threats of indictment for kidnapping, and I notify any person who is concerned that he can come here and see the record.

Mrs. Herman was asked when she left New-York. She said on Sept. 10, 1894. No further questions were asked the witness. The committee decided to defer her examination until this morning. She was placed in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms and a female attendant was provided for her.

Corey and His $300.

Patrolman Harvey D. Corey had an uncomfortable time before the committee during the afternoon. Moses Huntoon, Superintendent of the National Ice Company, swore that in the Fall of 1893 Corey borrowed $300 from him, presumably to pay for his appointment on the police force. He gave him a check for that amount, which was subsequently returned by Corey, who said that he could not use a check. Soon after Corey was appointed to the police force.

Corey was nervous and frightened while on the stand. He rubbed his hands together, stroked his mustache, and fidgeted about so that Mr. Goff told him to keep quiet if he could. The witness said that he was appointed on the police force on Oct. 25, 1893, by Commissioner MacLean, on the recommendation of Coroner Messemer. He swore that he had not paid any money for his appointment. The check for $300 which he borrowed from Huntoon he took to his father, who is a farmer at Lima, Grafton County, N. H. He could not get the check cashed there and he brought it back and returned it to Mr. Huntoon. Subsequently he drew $300 out of the savings bank at Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street and sent the money to his father by his sister, Mrs. Emma Dexter, who lives at Lisbon, N. H.

That was the officer's story in brief, but it took Mr. Goff nearly an hour to get it on the record.

When the examination was concluded Mr. Goff directed the stenographer to have a special abstract of the policeman's testimony made for presentation to the Grand Jury.

The reported interest of certain police officials in Hollywood whisky was inquired into, but nothing definite was obtained. The witness who was questioned was George J. Mitchell, a wholesale liquor dealer at 261 Broadway. He had been manager of a concert garden on East Fourteenth Street, and had also been employed as an agent for the sale of Hollywood whisky. He swore he had never been told that any police officials were interested in the sale of this particular brand of whisky and had never told his customers that if they purchased the whisky they would be protected in violations of the excise law.

Mr. Mitchell would not swear that police officials were not interested in the sale of the Hollywood brand, but insisted that he knew nothing about it.

HE FIGURES A PLURALITY FOR REFORM.

Francis Gottsberger's Estimate of the Vote of Brooklyn and Kings County

The following estimate of the vote to be cast for the candidates on the city and county tickets in Brooklyn and King's County, prepared for The Brooklyn Eagle by Francis Gottsberger, the well-known expert on election figures, gives a plurality to the reform ticket, nominated by the organization of which Edward M. Shepard is the leader:

Ward.	1894 Reg'y.	Est'd Vote.	Partisan Rep.	Partisan Dem.	Ref. Org.
1	4752	4400	1560	1100	1740
2	1878	1700	250	1000	450
3	4026	3700	1400	1100	1200
4	3612	2770	750	1020	1000
5	3793	3475	750	1600	1125
6	7634	7000	1800	2700	2500
7	8255	7590	2845	1795	2950
8	6856	6275	1700	2800	2275
9	7729	7129	2200	2800	2129
10	7445	6850	1750	2900	2000
11	4908	4558	1600	1400	1558
12	5385	4870	700	2600	1570
13	5289	4836	1700	1500	1636
14	5131	4700	980	2450	1350
15	5818	5322	2100	1500	1722
16	6815	6000	2250	1600	2150
17	9258	7625	2600	2450	2575
18	3558	3058	900	950	1208
19	7206	6550	2800	1300	2450
20	5716	5400	2200	1200	2000
21	10316	9350	3500	2400	3450
22	10848	10000	3730	2300	3970
23	12136	11450	5600	1900	3950
24	4345	3950	1400	1100	1450
25	7528	6875	3000	1300	2575
26	8162	7150	2500	1800	2850
27	5672	4950	1700	1300	1650
28	10462	9415	3900	1800	3715
29	2992	2950	800	1100	1050
30	3338	2850	800	750	1000
31	2090	1850	600	500	750
Total	191614	173298	60085	51815	61898

Mr. Gottsberger reckons that the vote on the most careful present estimate, will be as follows:

Registration		191,614
Total vote		173,298
Shrinkage		18,316
Reform	61,898	
Democratic machine	51,815	
Republican machine	60,085	—173,298
Reform over Democratic machine		10,486
Reform over Republican machine		1,813

The Para-Maranham Cable Broken.

The Commercial Cable Company announces that the cable between Para and Maranham, in Northern Brazil, is broken, and until repairs are made messages for Para will be sent by land wire from Maranham.

TRADE MARK. Est'd 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

When we had

"FREE RAW WOOL,"

we opened our new store with a fresh stock of Carpets made on this basis, which in itself is a great saving in cost of production.

This puts us in the position to offer Carpets now being made and coming in from the Mills at prices which defy competition from the houses who have carried over stock on the old basis.

HOUSE FURNITURE

of all kinds, in quality, design, and finish of the best. Everything to make a house attractive, neat, and pretty.

Purchasers may avail themselves of our liberal Credit System in buying these goods.

Don't let this opportunity pass.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106, & 108 WEST 14TH STREET, NEAR 6TH AV.

BROOKLYN STORES, FLATBUSH AV., NEAR FULTON STREET.

CANDIDATES PUBLICLY COMPARED.

Reform Democrats of Brooklyn Placard the City with Interesting Posters.

The Reform Democrats of Brooklyn have placarded their city with posters giving in big, clear print the records of the various County candidates.

The poster is about four feet long and three feet wide. It reads:

COMPARE THE CANDIDATES!

DEMOCRATIC REFORM CANDIDATES — HONESTY.

For Register—Henry Hentz, sixty years old, born in Pennsylvania of German parentage. At the age of twenty-two established the cotton commission house of Henry Hentz & Co., which is the largest in the United States; was President of the New-York Cotton Exchange two terms, President of the Coffee Exchange two terms, is now Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and Director in five banks and insurance companies. Has lived in Brooklyn thirty years. Never held public office.

For County Clerk—Augustus C. Fischer, forty-three years old, born in Germany, came to Brooklyn in 1865. In 1870 became a distiller and rectifier. Retired from business in 1893. Never held office until elected by the Reform Democracy last March as Supervisor of the Eighth Ward, against McLaughlin and Republican candidates. Has conscientiously and honorably discharged his duties.

For County Treasurer—John C. Kelley, fifty-one years old, born in Ireland, came to the United States in 1845, to Brooklyn in 1859. Organized and is President of the National Meter Company, employing hundreds of men, at Forty-second Street and First Avenue, this city; is President of the Eighth Ward Bank. Was appointed by Mayor Low on the Board of Education and was elected President; appointed by Mayor Schieren a member of the Board of Education Advisory Committee.

For Justice of Sessions—Owen F. Finnerty, thirty-three years of age, born in Brooklyn. Was graduated from the University Law School, and is an able lawyer. Lives at Sheepshead Bay, and his election as Police Justice last Spring to succeed Sutherland was the first fruit of the McKane revolution.

For Controller—J. Warren Greene, forty-eight years old, born in Brooklyn. Was graduated from Yale College and the Columbia Law School, also studied in Germany. Is a law partner of Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court. Mayor Schieren appointed him Civil Service Commissioner. He is a Director and Trustee of several institutions; was an ardent "anti-snapper," and has always been foremost in municipal reforms.

For City Auditor—Hersh C. Wright, forty-nine years of age, has lived in Brooklyn twenty-five years. Founded and is President of Wright's Long Island Business College, which has graduated thousands of our foremost business men. Has always been a staunch Democrat, but never held office. Is particularly fitted to discharge the duties of Auditor.

THE McLAUGHLIN RING CANDIDATES—SPOILS.

For Register—M. J. Cummings, forty-six years old. Appointed clerk in the Tax Office in 1870, when twenty-two years old; was clerk in the Finance Department seven years and in the City Clerk's office fifteen years. Was City Clerk when removed by Mayor Strong. Has held office twenty-three years and three months.

For County Clerk—George Glendenning, thirty-eight years old. Appointed a server of jury notices in 1878, when twenty-two years old, and in 1886 appointed a Sealer of Weights and Measures, which office he still holds. Is the "leader" of the Twenty-fifth Ward, although living in the Twenty-third Ward.

For County Treasurer—John H. Bonnington, forty-two years old. Was an Assemblyman in 1887-8. Has been the McLaughlin leader of the Seventeenth Ward for a number of years, enjoying the personal regard of the boss, whose candidate he is.

For Justice of Sessions—James F. Kelly. Has always been in the saloon business in Flatbush. For nine years he has been boss of the Flatbush Democratic machine. Has already served four years as Justice of the Peace. Judge by law.

For Controller—William B Davenport, forty-seven years old. Was appointed Public Administrator in 1889 by Surrogate Abbott, and reappointed in 1894. The fees of that office are about $30,000 a year. He has been connected with the Willoughby Street machine.

For Auditor—Charles O. Grim, thirty-five years old. Is a lawyer. Nominated Thomas E. Pearsall for Judge last year, and is a devoted adherent of the Hayes-McCarren Eastern District machine.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES — PARTISANSHIP.

For Register—Granville W. Harman, forty-two years old. Before he was twenty-three years old was elected a Supervisor, was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue 1878 to 1888, Librarian of the Assembly 1888-9, Inspector of Steam Vessels 1890 to 1894, Deputy Police Commissioner when nominated. Has held office continuously for nineteen years.

For County Clerk—Henry C. Saffen, forty-four years old. Is a job printer. Defeated for Assembly. Was Supervisor of the Fifteenth Ward 1890-91. Opposed the Republican reorganization at Mayor's dictation, and also Mayor Schieren's nomination. Has the contract for the printing for the Board of Supervisors at extravagant rates.

For County Treasurer—Hubert G. Taylor. Commenced his business life as a bank clerk, was clerk in the District Attorney's office from 1878 to 1884, is now in the real estate business. Member of the Assembly in 1893. Has always been prominent in Eastern District Republican politics.

For Justice of Sessions—John C. Matthews, a Canarsie bayman. Inspector of Sewer Connections three years, Justice of the Peace two years, and, although not a lawyer, has been Justice of Sessions two years.

For Controller—George W. Palmer, forty-eight years old. By trade a machinist, now in the real estate business; has always been a partisan Republican. Defeated for Assembly in 1889. Has no knowledge of financial affairs or any fitness for the important office to which he was nominated by a deal.

For Auditor—John R. Sutton, fifty-three years old. Is in the wholesale tobacco trade, but unknown. Has never held office. It is not known that he has any qualifications for the office.

This poster is an object lesson to voters, who will have a chance to study it on every fence and dead wall that can be utilized from now until election.

POLITICS IN NEW-JERSEY

DEMOCRATS IN ESSEX MAKING A LIVELY CAMPAIGN.

Evidences of Republican Colonization Discovered on Halsey Street in Newark—Republican Germans Promise to Bolt the Ticket if the Fight Against Schober Is Continued—Senator Smith to Take an Active Part in the Congressional Contests.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 1.—The sensation of the day in a political way over here was the unearthing of an apparent attempt at colonization in the Sixth District of the Second Ward.

Henry S. Reinhard, the Republican candidate for Freeholder from his ward, has a house and stable at 287 Halsey Street. He is an expressman, and a decidedly active Republican politician. When the registry lists were being made up, Reinhard himself handed in a list of six names of voters living in his house, and gave the names of fourteen others as residents of the small stable back of the house.

An investigation was at once set on foot by the Democratic Ward Committee, the result being that, so far as it could ascertain from Mrs. Reinhard and one of Mr. Reinhard's employes, there were but three, or possibly four, men living at 287 Halsey Street and entitled to vote from there. The matter is to be taken to the courts, and Mr. Reinhard will be asked to explain why he handed to the registers the names of fourteen men as entitled to vote from his barn. The Democrats claim that seventeen of the names registered are those of repeaters, and claim to have the necessary evidence to prove it.

The Republican County Committee has secured over 1,700 naturalization papers for persons that it claims will be entitled to vote at the coming election, and the naturalization grist mill has not yet stopped grinding.

The Democrats of this city have arranged for a grand rally, to be held to-morrow evening at Kreuger's Auditorium. Attorney General Stockton will make the principal address. Dr. Thomas Dunn English, the candidate for Congress from this district; James M. Trimble, candidate for Surrogate, and several of the candidates for the Assembly will also speak.

Eight Democratic meetings were held in this city this evening, which shows the lively sort of campaign the Democrats are carrying on in this county. Mr. Trimble, candidate for Surrogate, spoke in Italian at two of the meetings held in the districts where the Italian voters mostly reside. The Republicans are very much put out by the loss of the Italian vote in this city, which has heretofore been considered almost solidly Republican. Mr. Trimble was educated in Italy, and, naturally, has much influence among people from that country, who have found in him a good friend when they have become tangled up in litigation. For his sake, they will vote the entire Democratic ticket, in spite of a corruption fund of $5,000 which, it is alleged, the Republican County Committee has set aside for use among them.

The German Republicans are causing the County Committee a lot of trouble just now over the Schober matter. They do not fancy the apologies which the Republican managers are trying to make for having placed a German saloon keeper on their ticket. They are "hot" because it should be considered necessary to apologize for him, and the open threats made by the silk-stocking Republicans that they will vote Democratic roused them to retaliation. They say openly that, if a German is to be slaughtered by the Republican "swells," they will also get their knives out and do a little slaughtering on their own account. Major Lentz assured a number of them yesterday that the opposition to Schober came only from "a few fanatical bigots and church people," and that it would amount to nothing, as all the "boys" would not only vote for but would work for Schober, and would make others suffer who are opposed to this "representative German."

Senator Smith has returned from Washington, where he has just made a visit to President Cleveland, and will to-morrow pitch in in his usual vigorous fashion to help Congressman English in this district and Congressman Dunn in the Eighth District in their canvass.

The candidacy of Franklin Murphy for the United States Senate here is regarded as the biggest joke of the campaign. It has apparently fooled no one in this city, for they all refer to him as a dummy and "wink the other eye" when his Senatorial aspirations are referred to.

"He will do as well as any one to stave off the kicking against Sewell," said a Republican worker here to-day, "if we could only get people to look at him seriously. But pretty nearly every man in the county knows as well as do their own careful selves that places on the Assembly ticket only men who are pledged to vote for Sewell for United States Senator. Murphy's eleventh-hour candidacy may fool some people, but if it does it will be those whose hair is full of hayseed. We can win with Sewell as our candidate, we can win at all, but Murphy's candidacy will not help the Republicans a particle, in my opinion, and the whole thing is so farcical that it will hurt us rather than help us. It looks as if we were afraid to face the only issue we have in the campaign."

The Executive Committee of the Industrial Insurance Policy Holders' Association of Essex County has reported in favor of supporting the Democratic candidates for the Assembly, as all have pledged themselves to legislate for the relief of the policy holders. But one Republican nominee, Mr. Elsele, has promised to vote in favor of the legislation which they desire.

GEN. SEWELL'S LITTLE JOKE.

Says Party Success Is More Important than Individual Ambitions.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 1.—Gen. Sewell was seen this morning by a reporter for the United Press in relation to the candidacy for the United States Senatorship of Mr. Franklin Murphy of Newark. This was announced yesterday with the statement by Mr. Murphy that his desire to be a candidate was governed somewhat by a resolution of the Essex County Convention favoring a candidate from Northern New-Jersey. The declaration attributed to Gen. Sewell, while in Newark a few days ago, that "Everything in South Jersey is for me," was first referred to. The General said this declaration was a misrepresentation of his reply to a question as to the political situation in South Jersey, which was, "All that section is with us," meaning the Republican Party.

Gen. Sewell says he has never tried to exclude anybody from being a candidate for any office in the State of New-Jersey. Just now, however, he believes it would be to the best interests of the Republican Party and all concerned to postpone individual ambitions until the election of the Legislature, whose duty it is to elect the Senator.

This latter statement, in view of the fact that his lieutenants have been hustling all over the State to secure first the nomination of Senators and Assemblymen favorable to his Senatorial ambition, and now to secure their election, is especially humorous. It is almost as funny as Mr. Murphy's bogus candidacy.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS MEET

Annual Session of the New-England Association at Amherst.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 1.—The opening session of the annual meeting of the Association of New-England Colleges was held at Amherst College this afternoon. Ten Presidents and twelve professors were present as delegates. The other three Presidents and the one professor who were absent to-day will be at the sessions to-morrow, giving full representation for each college in the association.

In the thirteen colleges are Yale, Harvard, Brown, Boston University, Williams, Amherst, Dartmouth, Wesleyan, Tufts, Trinity, Bowdoin, and the University of Vermont. The proceedings were secret.

The evening session began at 7:30 o'clock, and at 9 o'clock the visiting Presidents and professors met President and Mrs. Gates and the members of the Amherst Faculty at the President's house.

There will be two meetings to-morrow, in the morning and the afternoon.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

On the Lahn, from Bremen.

A.—C. F. Autenrieth, Friedrich Adler, John Adler, John P. Adams. **B.**—Mrs. Ernestine Berall, Eleonore Berall, Rosa Berall, John B. Baker, Mrs. John B. Baker, Miss Bucherer, Mrs. Fanny Bonnheim, Josef Bonnheim, Miss A. B. Berry, Dr. Francis Bacon, Mrs. Francis Bacon, Frederick Becker, Mrs. Bertha Bartt, Walther Bartt, Lily Bartt, Edmund Bartt, Carl Buchow, Regine Bloch, Miss Bulkley, Miss G. A. Bulkley. **C.**—The Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Cavanagh, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Chapman, H. H. Clark, Miss A. Christopher, Royal Cortissoz, Mrs. S. R. Cornell, Mrs. J. S. Cox, Hermann Christoph. **D.**—Miss Louise Dresel, Miss Dater, John Doescher, Johann Ditmer, Miss Anna Ditmer, Charles Doveen. **E.**—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Edwards, Mrs. Karoline Eyrich, Emil Eyrich, Wilmar Eyrich, Mrs. Magdalene Engelhardt, Miss Auguste Engelhardt. **F.**—Mr. and Mrs. J. Fithian and family, Miss Fannie Fithian, W. Fuerst, Miss Magdalene Fink, Mrs. Bertha Freeman, H. Fageland, H. Fehrenkamp, Mrs. K. Fehrenkamp, Lina Fehrenkamp, H. Frank, Jacob Fleck. **G.**—Miss Green, Dr. J. Gosman, Miss Rosa Gosman. **H.**—Miss Edith Holden, Consul C. H. O. Hartmann, August Horrmann, Mrs. Pauline Horrmann and family, Miss Pauline Horrmann, August Horrmann, Mrs. Joseph Howland, William Hoffmann, William Hoffmann, Jr., Miss Hoffmann, Lulu Hoffmann, Marie Hoffmann, Louise Hoffman, Jacob Heil, Mrs. Maria Heil, Miss L. Hellener, Mrs. Sophie Hunning, Mrs. Holderhoff, Louis Holderhoff, Richard Holtermann, Nic Hampe, Miss Friederike Hampe, J. D. Heimken, A. Hinck, Georg Heck, Miss Minna Huber, Miss Anna Hinck, Miss Minnie Hinck. **J.**—Miss Henriette Jahnke. **K.**—William Kolck, A. Krooss, Arnold Kausch, Charles S. Kroch, Julius Kauffmann, Miss Anna Knake, Mrs. Lucy Kuhl, Miss Agnes Lauer, Mrs. Elsa Lowenson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lutz, Edward Lutz, Heinrich Lampe, Miss Anna Lehmkuhl, Miss Bertha Lederer, Miss Anna Lederer. **M.**—Christian Moller, Mrs. C. Mangels, Miss Mary Manuel, J. H. Mangels, Dr. Monash, W. J. Meldrum, F. Marx, Mrs. M. Marx, Miss Minnie Marx, Mrs. Catharina Meyer, C. M. Miller, Hermann Markus, Mrs. Mansfield, Mr. Mansfield-Jerry, C. Mitchell, Miss Louise Mayland, Miss Margaretha Maurer, Albert Meyer, Friedrich Meyer, Lippmann Marshall, Miss K. McEwen, Miss A. McEwen. **N.**—Miss Amelie Neumann, E. D. Norris. **O.**—S. C. Oltje, Mr. and Mrs. Charly Oelsle.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Apartments To Let	12	Instruction	7
Auction Sales	7	Legal Notices	12
Autumn Resorts	7	Marriages	5
Boarders Wanted	7	Meetings & Elections	10
City Flats To Let	12	Pianos	7
City Houses To Let	12	Political	5
City Items	5	Proposals	7
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Referees' Notices	12
Dancing	7	Savings Banks	10
Deaths	6	Sheriffs' Sales	7
Dividends	10	Situations Wanted	6
Financial	10-11	Surrogate Notices	12
For Sale	7	Teachers	7
Furnished Rooms	7	To Let for Business Purposes	12
Help Wanted	6	Travellers' Guide	11
Hotels	7	Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Devil's Deputy.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah.
AMERICAN, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—The Span of Life.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Dr. Syntax.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Passing Show.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Humpty Dumpty.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Irish Artist.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—New 8 Bells.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Napoleon Bonaparte.
HARRIGAN'S, Broadway-35th St—8:15—A Man Without a Country.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Weisse Hirsch and Militaerfromm.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Lord Chumley.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Camille.
PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—The New Boy.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Daily..3 cents; Sunday..5 cents; Weekly..3 cents

Offices.

Publication.....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates.—Specimen Copies Sent Free.

	1 Yr	6 Mo	3 Mo	1 Mo
Daily, with Sunday	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	90
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	75
Sunday edition only	2.00	1.00	50	....
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	75	40	....
Weekly edition	1.00	50	30	....

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.
The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:
London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.
Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.
Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agents for Germany and Austria.
Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.
The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.
Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Postal Note, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."
ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.
COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.
REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS.—The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts; in all cases where a return of the manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.
LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the UNITED PRESS and NEW-YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS is at Nos. 21 to 29 Ann Street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Reader's Index.

	Page.	Column.
Army and Navy	7	2
Business Troubles	11	2
Commercial	11	2
Court Calendars	12	2
Financial	10	1
Fires in This City	5	7
Post Office Notice	11	5
Railroad News	7	2
Real Estate	12	2
Telegraphic Brevities	7	1
Washington Weather Forecast	6	1

Yesterday's Temperature.

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	34	47	3:30 P. M.	49	60
6 A. M.	33	45	6 P. M.	50	57
9 A. M.	36	46	9 P. M.	42	54
12 M.	45	55	12 P. M.	41	52

Average temperature yesterday.....52
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....41¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....51
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

To-day's Weather in This City,

as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, warmer, east winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete, see first column, Page 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1894.

There seems to be only one district in the city in which there are not more than two candidates for the Assembly, not counting the small-fry organizations, Prohibition, Socialist-Labor, and such like, and that is the First, where there are a Tammany Democrat and an independent Democrat with Republican "indorsement." In all the other districts, except the Ninth and Tenth, there are both Tammany and State Democracy, as well as Republican, candidates. In the Ninth and Tenth, where the Democrats are nominally united, there are separate Good Government Club nominations. In the Eleventh the State Democracy and Good Government Club have the same candidate. The refusal of Tammany to unite with the State Democracy on Assembly nominations gives the Republicans a chance of winning several districts in which the Democrats have an undoubted majority of the voters. An unusually small number of Assemblymen are candidates for re-election. Most of the material is new and not very good.

Mr. Charles Foster, sometime Secretary of the Treasury, has a genius for getting himself into unnecessary scrapes. Neither does he seem to learn anything by experience. In his latest scrape, however, he did take some precautions. Before denying Mr. Dockery's charge that the Harrison Administration was on the point of issuing bonds to make good the balance in the Treasury, and that Foster had ordered the bonds, he took the precaution to inquire of the Treasury Department whether he had committed himself in black and white. He was told that he had not, and thereupon launched a large and bold denial. Afterward his letter turned up, and thereupon Mr. Dockery, of course, had it published. The correspondence was printed in yesterday's Times. There is matter enough in "Charley's" two letters to keep him explaining until he gets into a new scrape.

The arrivals at this port and at Philadelphia on Wednesday indicate that the importation of raw sugar has been resumed on a large scale. The Treasury reports for the current month will probably show very considerable receipts from customs duties on sugar under the 40 per cent. rate, although the revenue from sugar up to the arrival of these cargoes had been very small. It is reported that 22,000,000 pounds were received here on Wednesday from East Indian ports, and we notice that at Philadelphia 20,000 bags arrived from Germany and 103,000 mats from Iloilo. These cargoes will probably yield $400,000 or $500,000 in revenue.

The Lexow witness, Edgar M. Tomlinson, in the testimony he gave yesterday, confessed that he was a guilty accomplice in a particularly shameless bribery transaction. A man who would serve as a go-between in bribery would scarcely hesitate at lying and perjury. Moreover, Tomlinson admits that he has a grudge against Mr. William S. Andrews. No sensible person would for a moment believe that he told the truth yesterday when he swore that he paid Commissioner Andrews $500 as a bribe. The witness and his story are both too fishy.

Up in the Seventeenth District ex-Senator Eugene S. Ives is running for Congress against Benjamin B. Odell, who is the Republican candidate and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Republican Committee as well. We publish this morning some chapters from the official history of Mr. Odell. They show him to be a gentleman who is very active in politics, with a special ambition to encourage the habit of Republican voting among Afro-Americans. But Mr. Odell's methods of extending encouragement are open to serious criticism. There is a prejudice against it in all decent communities. We shall be very much surprised if the communities that make up the Seventeenth District do not reject Mr. Odell and elect the Democratic candidate, Mr. Ives is a man of ability and would make a creditable representative of the district.

THE METROPOLITAN CONGRESSMEN.

This city, with Staten Island and Westchester County, has the election of ten members of Congress, and will, therefore, have much to do with determining the character of the delegation of the State in the next House of Representatives. It is unnecessary to say that, regardless of all differences in State politics and all complications relating to local administration, we consider it of great importance that Democrats should be elected from all these districts, if possible. Two years ago there was a liberal majority of Democratic votes in every one of them, and only one is now represented by a Republican. These Congressional elections concern the maintenance of the national Democratic policy in the future, and in every case a Democratic candidate should be zealously supported by those who believe in the principles of the party. Where there are two Democratic candidates, it will be much safer to concentrate support upon the one whom there is the best chance of electing, even if, on account of the source of the nomination or some differences of views, the other would be preferable if he could be elected. The practical question for Democratic voters is to prevent the election of Republican Congressmen, who, whatever their character and ability, could not represent the interests of the people of this city without breaking with their party.

There are two Democratic candidates in the Seventh District, but Franklin Bartlett is by far the abler. He is well fitted by education, character, and experience for the office, and his general record at Washington has been good. There is no sufficient reason why he should not be re-elected, and fortunately there is no doubt that he will be. James J. Walsh, in the Eighth District, is the only Democratic candidate, which leaves no doubt of his election, as the Democratic vote was double that of the Republican two years ago. He is a new and untried man, but so also is his Republican opponent.

Not much is to be said for the Ninth District, except that the election of a Democrat should be made certain. The candidacy of Simpson is grotesque, and that of Campbell cannot command respect, notwithstanding his four terms in Congress. The only resource is to vote for Mr. Henry C. Miner, although he is far from being the kind of man who ought to be sent to Washington to represent the interests of the metropolis. Of Gen. Sickles of the Tenth the less said the better, but his Democratic rival cannot be elected, and the Republican candidate ought not to be.

In the Eleventh District Mr. William Sulzer is the only Democratic candidate. Although he is well known as a Tammany man, he has decided ability and unimpeached character, and he would give a good account of himself at Washington. Every Democrat should vote for him in preference to Eidman, who has always been an active Republican politician. In the Twelfth, both George B. McClellan and George Walton Green are running as Democrats, and although the party had a wide margin in the district two years ago, it is not safe to divide the vote in this way. We have the greatest respect for Mr. Green and what his candidacy stands for, but there is a better chance of electing McClellan, and his election should be made sure.

These considerations hold with still greater force in the Thirteenth, where Mr. Amos J. Cummings has a Democratic rival, because the margin of safety is narrower there. The Republicans have put a strong candidate in the field, who is making a vigorous canvass. Mr. Baker, the State Democracy candidate, is an unknown man, with no claim to support except that he is against Tammany, while Mr. Cummings is a capable and experienced Representative, who has done especially good service on the Naval Committee of the House. He is a strong and popular candidate, but it is not safe to divert Democratic support from him, for the utmost it could accomplish would be to turn the district over to the Republicans.

The youthful Quigg, who got possession of the Fourteenth District at the special election last Winter, ought surely to be beaten with the Democratic vote united for John Connelly. Connelly is a capable and thoroughly honest man, who made an excellent record in the State Assembly, where he served five terms. He should have the support of every Democratic voter in the district.

The most risky division of all is in the Fifteenth District. Although Fitch carried it in 1892 by almost 12,000, his opponent's vote was nearly 16,000, and at the special election last Winter Straus's margin was only about one-third that of two years ago. Robert Grier Monroe and Jacob A. Cantor are both running against a weak Republican candidate named Low. Cantor has some elements of weakness, besides his close identification with Tammany Hall. Monroe stands for sound Democratic principle and opposition to machine and "boss" rule, and is well qualified by ability and character for a seat in Congress. But it is a question of making sure of the election of a Democrat, and the only way to do that is to vote for Cantor, who will receive the bulk of the Democratic vote. About all that is known about Low is that he is a bigoted protectionist, and there should be no risk of sending such a man to be the successor of men like Fitch and Straus. Ryan of the Sixteenth is a candidate for re-election, and he deserves to secure it.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

There can be no dispute that the death of the Czar of Russia at this time is a great loss, not only to Russia, and not only to Europe, but to the whole world. He has wielded the immense power of his hereditary station in the interest of justice and in the interest of peace. The power itself there is reason to believe that he looked upon as a sacred trust, which it would be base in him either to share or to abdicate. Surely there can have been little in a career so beset with political difficulties and with personal dangers as his to make it attractive or enjoyable to a man of little ambition, of simple tastes, and of an affectionate disposition. It was as a duty, and not as a pleasure, that he discharged the functions of his Czarship and exerted its enormous power.

Indeed, the very virtues of the late Czar, and the painful suspense of all Europe whether these virtues will reappear in his successor, emphasize the truth that it is monstrous that so much political power should be held by any man. The nation in which one man can hold it cannot be allowed to be a civilized nation. The Emperor of Germany possesses far more power than it is safe for a nation to intrust to any magistrate, hereditary or elective; and the amount of power left to the Emperor in Germany is a proof that Germany is not so advanced and civilized politically as it is in every other respect. A headstrong, quarrelsome man might do great mischief as Emperor of Germany; but nothing like the mischief such a man might do as Czar of Russia. Theories of government do not make the difference. The Kaiser can talk as boastfully about divine right as the Czar, on occasion, and in theory, at least in his own theory, he is as autocratic, and the representative institutions of Germany have been conceded by him as a boon, not extorted from him by the people as a right. The main difference between the political conditions of the two countries is that there is a public, an efficient and enlightened public, in Germany, and that its opinion is almost as likely to decide public questions as the public opinion of England or France. In either of these countries the monarch might theoretically be a Czar, without making so very much practical difference in the conduct of affairs, unless he were also a maniac. He would still govern according to public opinion. But in Russia there is no way of finding out what public opinion is. Every free expression of it is carefully and completely suppressed, instead of being anxiously watched and consulted by the Government. And the suppression of free speech and a free press has had the effect of destroying public opinion itself, or, rather, of not permitting it to be born. The Government is still, as much as in Voltaire's time, a despotism tempered by assassination.

All this has made the illness and incapacity of the Czar a fact of more moment in the politics of Europe than a like incapacitation would be of any other man in it. The character, opinions, and wishes of his successor are of European importance, and nothing is publicly known about them. Russia has an "entente" with France simply because the Czar willed it. Will the coming Czar ratify that understanding, or will he break it and unite himself with Germany? Nobody knows; nobody has any trustworthy means of guessing what course he will think the interests of Russia—that is to say, his personal interests—require of him. And yet upon his decision all questions of European politics will largely depend. A change in the policy of Russia has, in times past, affected all the affairs of Europe. Prussia owes her start in life, so to speak, to an opportune death in the Russian imperial family. There is every reason to believe that Frederick the Great would have been finally crushed by the coalition against him, after his great d[illegible] by the Russians at Kunersdorf, the entry of the victors into Berlin, and the Russian occupation of Pomerania. He was saved only by the death of his enemy, the Czarina Elizabeth, and the accession of his devoted admirer, Peter III. There is nothing to hinder a like change in the policy of Russia now, and Europe must await impatiently a disclosure of the views and purposes of the coming Czar.

THEY ARE SCARED.

The anonymous circular issued from the Pequod Club policemen to their fellow-policemen, exhorting them to "lay aside every assumed or imaginary grievance that we may have, and stand together like men on Nov. 6," is a cry of alarm. At no time for years would any such appeal have been necessary.

A great part of the police force has been "standing together" in the most shameless fashion, and those who could not be trusted to do so have been detailed on "fence" duty. But now the honest men have ground for courage, and many of the dishonest ones are getting ready to "rat," to secure such safety for themselves as they can.

Hence this strenuous appeal from those who are too deeply involved to get out. The motive of the circular is plain enough from the fact that it is directed particularly against Mr. Goff, who has no terror except for evil-doers.

Why they dread and hate him is explained in the letter of indorsement signed by Mr. Goff's fellow-lawyers: "Mr. Goff is a lawyer of ability, a patient, painstaking, careful investigator, a man of energy, perseverance, and unflinching courage in the discharge of duty, of spotless integrity, and in every respect well qualified for the office for which he is a candidate."

"FRAUDULENT" ARGUMENTS.

Friends of the Greater New-York should remark with pleasure the recently changed tone adopted by its opponents. The old policy of silent contempt would never be abandoned for the present one of angry denunciation except under a perception that the movement was making too stalwart growth to be ignored. The change is a mistake. There can be no argument against silent contempt, while the making of false and wild statements invites exposure. For instance, The Brooklyn Eagle, which, despite its fears, will some day print its excellent journal with undiminished profit and honor in the same city with ourselves, devotes its best column to denouncing as "frauds" twelve reasons for consolidation compressed into a leaflet by somebody to us unknown. If the leaflet elicits such a quantity of such language it can be scarcely as bad as represented, for in that case it could well be ignored. Whether The Eagle or the leaflet is further from the truth is not a matter of opinion but of fact, and these are some of the facts—all of them cannot well be printed:

The Eagle denies that Brooklyn people would be favored by consolidation for the reason that "Brooklyn's expenses of government are less than $16 to the individual. New-York's expenses of government are more than $34 to the individual." The statement is false, and would be inconclusive if true. Including such items as buildings, waterworks, &c., which are rather investments than expenses, the correct figures are for Brooklyn $20.88, for New-York $32.30. For purely administrative expenditures New-York spends $23.89 and Brooklyn $17.04 yearly for each person. But persons are not the unit of taxation. Taxes are levied upon property, and the taxable values of New-York are nearly fourfold Brooklyn's. Thus, while the per capita expenses are larger in New-York, they are so much more easily borne that it is amazing that this comparison should be invited. The Brooklyn tax rate is larger than New-York's by nearly a third; the valuation is almost equally larger. The tax bills upon property of the same market value are, therefore, also larger. It is useless to proceed further upon this point. Where did The Eagle get its figures? We take ours from Census Bulletin No. 82, Page 4.

The Eagle thinks that every house renter in Brooklyn should oppose consolidation because houses will then be vastly dearer. We think not, or at least very little dearer. Supply and demand will regulate rents, both before and after consolidation. The territory of Kings, Queens, and Richmond is so large that they can never hope for values like those upon Manhattan Island. Those who can afford it will still live in the present New-York. Consolidation will neither greatly depress New-York values nor much increase Brooklyn's. There will be no revolution, no exodus of population. But there will be a change of sentiment and policy which shall make more accessible and desirable the better and cheaper houses in Brooklyn. But it is our belief that the property owners of Brooklyn would not object to an increase in the value of their real estate. Does The Eagle think they would?

We agree that "flapdoodle is the food upon which fools are fed," and so proceed no further with The Eagle's flamboyant ridicule of the leaflet's appeal to the civic pride resulting from residence in a nation's greatest city. That has been every New-Yorker's pride and boast. How much it is worth in dollars and cents we don't know. Chicago's valuation is very high, Brooklyn's very low, and New-York's will suffer a change in a few years. Blessings brighten as they take their flight.

We also observe in The Journal of Commerce a facetious reference to The Times's advocacy of consolidation. What has New-York done, The Journal plaintively and humorously asks, that it should be annexed to Queens County and Staten Island? Question for question, we ask The Journal what have New-Yorkers done that [illegible] of them should be [illegible] tenements? Is [illegible] can have [illegible] tages and gardens for less money than the average tenement costs. Is The Journal aware of the facts embodied in this table:

	Percentage Families Owning Homes.	Without Mortgage.	Average Mortgage.	Average Value.	Average Interest.
New-York	6	4	$8,832	$19,200	$438
Brooklyn	18	11	3,390	7,349	176
Phil'a	22	14	2,697	5,305	140
Boston	18	11	3,386	7,026	174
Chicago	28	16	1,773	4,623	114

Church Temperance Society reports among 100,000 tenement dwellers monthly rental ranges between $13.81 and $8.84—average yearly minimum, $106.

For our part, we find no humor in this topic. The immorality and disease resulting from the overcrowding and excessive cost of homes in New-York are a reproach to humanity, a reproach for which there should be a feeling of responsibility in every voter's mind. Cheap and accessible homes for the people is the meaning of consolidation.

WAR AND PEACE.

"Called to provide extraordinary revenue for extraordinary emergencies," said ex-President Harrison Wednesday night, "the Republican Party introduced the protective tariff."

The following figures from the Treasury reports show how the tariff was increased during the war period and immediately after the close of the war "to provide extraordinary revenue for extraordinary emergencies." These were the average ad valorem rates for the years mentioned:

	Per Cent.
1861	18.84
1862	36.19
1863	32.62
1864	36.60
1865	47.56
1866	48.33
1867	46.67
1868	48.63

This rate of 48.63 per cent. was high-water mark until the days of the McKinley tariff. We add, for the purpose of comparison, the following rates for the first two full years of the McKinley law:

1892	48.71
1893	49.58

In 1890 it became necessary, in the opinion of the leaders of the Republican Party, to consider the "extraordinary emergencies" presented by the demands of the protected manufacturers who had bought tariff rates by great contributions to the Harrison campaign fund in 1888, and the average ad valorem rate on dutiable goods was made even higher than it had been during the war period.

IMPORTING MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

The contract labor law is commonly regarded, and with much justice, as a comic statute. It was passed at the instance of the labor organizations and as the sole means of protecting them against the influx of the "pauper labor of Europe," under the direction of the very protected manufacturers who maintain before the public and at election times that their purpose in getting their industries pampered by Congress is to keep that labor out. The enforcement of the law also ministers to the gayety of nations when invoked against a foreign orchestra or a foreign oboe player or a foreign gardener, as in the case of Mr. Morton in a Presidential year, or a foreign coachman, as in the case of Mr. Morton in a Gubernatorial year.

The most surprising invocation of it, however, that has thus far been heard of comes to us from Philadelphia, where it appears that an American citizen of foreign birth has appealed to the Commissioner of Immigration to keep out his mother-in-law. He sets forth that his mother-in-law is actually on her way to this country, that she has selected Philadelphia as her port of entry to the American Continent—a fact which certainly seems to indicate a depraved mind—and that his conjugal happiness will be entirely destroyed if she is allowed to land; also his wife's. He adds to his appeal his affidavit that he will not receive her in his house if she is allowed to disembark; also his wife's. His mother-in-law's name is Cutjark, but he says it would be like her hellish craft to take passage under her maiden name, and he gives that also—it is Kenardy—together with a minute description of her, that she may not elude official vigilance and make her blighting way to his fireside.

This story is interesting in several of its aspects, but it is especially interesting in showing the tyrannous hold which the mother-in-law habit, often formed lightly and thoughtlessly, comes to take upon its victims. Neither alcohol nor opium reduces its servants to a bondage so absolute. In this case the wretched slaves of the mother-in-law habit take the pledge, as it were, and solemnly "swear off" by making affidavit that they will not again harbor her. But the very fact shows that they have no confidence in their ability to resist the control she has acquired over them. Their confidence that they can keep her out of the house is of that comparatively low degree of certitude which a lawyer once expressed by saying that "he would make an affidavit to it, but he wouldn't bet on it." At the bottom of their craven hearts they know that if she is once allowed to come on shore she will get the better of them and that domestic peace will flee their household. Else why appeal to the Commissioner? The Commissioner, who is human and doubtless a son-in-law, has promised to take the case into consideration. But it is doubtful whether he can protect the unfortunate spouses Lenarse against Mme. Cutjark, born Kenardy. She is not coming under a contract to labor. If she were, motherhood-in-law is not a trade or handicraft in which she could be imagined to compete with native mothers-in-law. The only ground upon which she could be excluded would be that she was liable to become a public charge. But that ground is untenable. The Lenarses pretend that they will [illegible] they know they will. Their only safety from the degrading habit lies in refusing to look upon the mother-in-law when she is red in the eye. If Madam or Frau or Signora Cutjark once comes ashore it is all up with the poor Lenarses. Hereditary bondman and bondwoman, the Commissioner will be compelled to say to them, "Know you not who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?'

FIRST TESTS OF THE CINCINNATI.

Very Satisfactory Results from the Trial of the New Cruiser.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 1.—The cruiser Cincinnati, which was built at the navy yard in Brooklyn, had the first of her tests under way to-day. Commodore Selfridge and his assistant inspectors boarder the vessel at 10 o'clock, and shortly before noon the vessel was headed out of the harbor. A sharp swell outside made the conditions very good for the turning and stability tests.

The full statutory trial, which included battery practice with service charges to determine the vessel's value as a gun platform, was not completed, as the ship is without ammunition for the main battery. The recent rejection of imperfect powder is responsible for the inability to cover this part of the routine.

When the Cincinnati was well under way, "Clear for action" was the order, followed by all the details of full battle drill, carried out vigorously, not only in battery and closing water-tight doors, but in the medical department, with its saws and other businesslike weapons.

This continued until mess, after which the crew was inspected in battalion formation, landing parties were equipped with all the requisites for service ashore, and small arms and single-stick drills were gone through in prescribed form. While the men were thus occupied, the turning trials of the ship were conducted under the eye of Commodore Selfridge, on the bridge.

In the matter of handling, the Cincinnati quickly showed the best of qualities as to manoeuvring with helm and screws. With both propellers ahead full speed and helm hard over in either direction, the time of the complete circle was about six minutes. With helm hard over, one engine ahead full speed, and the other engine stopped, little more than a minute longer was required. Again, from full speed ahead with both engines, which were then stopped, it was less than five minutes when the ship was at a dead stop.

In the turning evolutions the so-called tactical diameter probably did not exceed in any case 450 yards, which may be counted a fine showing.

A test which evidenced the value of the preliminary drills in Gardiner's Bay a month ago was "Man overboard." With a box for the man, and the life buoy to its rescue, a boat was lowered, reached and picked up the dummy, and returned to the ship, being hoisted to the davits in scarcely more than four and a half minutes. This pleased the board, and was commended.

Taken as a whole, with changes contemplated in ventilation in the engine room and the fire rooms, the Cincinnati will rank high in her class, while the ratio of designed horse power to tonnage, which approximates four to one, must of necessity curtail the steaming radius at maximum. Owing to limited coal capacity, it is not possible to determine values in this respect without proper trial of motive power. Until that is had, comparison with contract-built ships cannot be made.

In the run from Newport here Monday in the blow, with foul bottom, and not more than half the estimated horse power developed, better than 17 knots was recorded, and with this result it may reasonably be expected that 21 knots can be shown with full power, the ship being completely equipped for service. The latter is a factor not observed in record speed trials of contract-built ships thus far. With this speed shown it would mean $400,000 premium if the ship had not been built by the Government. The board will continue the tests to-morrow.

LIKE THE LORD ELDON'S CASE.

The Otago, Abandoned with Sails Set, Seen Scudding Before a Gale.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 1.—Sailor men were much interested to-day in a report made by Capt. Lamont of the British steamship Indianapolis, from Cispata Bay, Oct. 21. Capt. Lamont says that on the outward passage, Sept. 29, he fell in with the abandoned ship Otago of Yarmouth. Her foretopmast staysail, main lower topsail, and storm staysail were set, and the ship was scudding before the wind at a high rate of speed. Capt. Lamont says he would have taken her in tow had it not been for the heavy weather, as the vessel seemed to be in good condition.

The Otago sailed from Philadelphia Sept. 20 for Havana, Cuba, with a cargo of coal, and was abandoned by Capt. Landry and the crew Sept. 28, after a severe gale. The crew were subsequently picked up, taken to Kingston, Jamaica, and afterward sent to New-York. Capt. Landry, in reporting the disaster, stated that the ship foundered shortly after being abandoned.

Capt. Lamont's report of having seen her plowing along, unguided by a helmsman, recalled the curious case of the schooner Lord Eldon, from Halifax, which ran away to sea after having been abandoned off Canso Oct. 10, with all sails set, was pursued all day by the schooner Diamond, and, disappearing at nightfall, has not been heard of since.

The story of the abandoned Otago scudding before a gale has tended to silence some dogmatical old salts, who had declared that it was impossible for a crewless vessel to run away, as in the case of the Lord Eldon.

CAN NOW WIDEN COLLEGE PLACE.

The Last Obstacle in the Way of Making the Improvement Is Removed.

The last obstacle in the way of widening College Place has been removed, and now the city can proceed with the work.

The property acquired by the city was condemned, and the commission that was appointed to carry on the work reported its findings last Fall. Its report was confirmed by the Supreme Court. Then the interested property owners began to make trouble. Some of them did not want to part with their property, and others considered the prices fixed by the commission too low. Suits were brought, and in those cases where the plaintiffs were beaten in the lower courts they appealed.

The Corporation Counsel has just received notice that the last of these appeals has been withdrawn.

Mayor Gilroy said yesterday that the next step would be for the city, through a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, to take charge of the property.

The New Hamburg-American Pier.

The Dock Board yesterday voted unanimously to rent the pier at the foot of Christopher Street, Pier 43 North River, to the Hamburg-American Packet Company for the use of their express steamers. The pier has been used since last August by the Columbian Steamship Company, but that company occupies the dock only at the pleasure of the city.

The Hamburg-American Packet Company wanted a pier at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, but will take the Christopher Street pier until one is available further up the river. Ultimately they will transfer their entire terminal to New-York.

Commercial Alliance's Affairs.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—Superintendent James F. Pierce of the State Insurance Department to-day gave out a report showing the condition of the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. The total admitted assets are $275,396.60; the deductions from assets under the laws of New-York are $137,616.40; total liabilities on policy holders' account, $350,512; deficiency as regards policy holders, $76,115.40.

Brooklyn Police and Consolidation.

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn received a circular yesterday which stated that the Brooklyn police were in favor of consolidation. Mr. Welles summoned Anthony Vachias, President of the Brooklyn Patrolmen's Benevolent Society, who denied that the society had declared for consolidation. Mr. Welles warned him that policemen who publicly took sides in political matters would be punished.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

An Admirable Concert in the Metropolitan Opera House.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra is a great and abiding joy. True, its visits are few and far between, but it does come around every year, and those of us who are not suffering from local pride go and revel in the wealth of beauty it brings us. Think of eighty-five players with but a single thought, eighty-five instruments that breathe as one! It is simply overmastering. This grand and glorious orchestra is so full of power, so prodigal in the luxury of its tone-giving, so superb in the pulsating thunders of its attack, so gentle in the sighing of its pianissimo, that it fills the whole atmosphere of an auditorium with such a throbbing vitality of sound that every hearer breathes music and lives a symphony. One of their concerts is the very vintage of melody and harvest of harmony. The sensuous embrace of the warm tone that surrounds one is in itself a musical experience of a lifetime. He is a cold man who can sit through one of their concerts unmoved.

This year they have deserted Music Hall and gone to the Metropolitan Opera House, where their first concert was given last night. The change, for some curious reason, has benefited the sonority of the orchestra, although an ideal auditorium for concert performance has not yet been found. Perhaps the high platform built out over the opera orchestra's well acted as a resonator, for certainly the tonal quality of the strings was clearer and purer than it was last season. No opportunity was given last evening to estimate the ability of the new first clarinet, M. Pourtau, as a soloist, but there was a noticeable gain in the homogeneity of the wood choir's tone, which was doubtless due to the changes in that department.

The programme, which was commendably short, embraced two new works—Sgambati's first symphony, (D major,) which, we think, may have been played here once, and Goldmark's "Sappho" overture. The Sgambati work is of no serious importance. It is deficient in most of the qualities which go to give a symphony interest. It is utterly unimposing in form and content. In form it offers neither clear and rounded symmetry of construction nor ingenuity of thematic development. It does not follow the classic outline of Beethoven, nor does it offer any justification of its departure therefrom. It does suggest the likelihood that the inflexibility of its melodic material precluded the possibility of utilizing the old shape.

It is in five movements, namely: allegro vivace, andante mesto, scherzo, serenata, and allegro con fuoco. Of these, the best by far is the andante, in which there is an almost successful attempt to combine the pastoral and religious moods, the purpose of the composer, apparently, being an embodiment of the devotional feelings of the peasantry. The scherzo is exceedingly weak, and uncertain, and the serenata is a wholly useless member of the composition. The instrumentation is full and sonorous, but occasionally runs into cloudiness.

A very different sort of work is the Goldmark overture. It is a thoroughly characteristic composition, combining the eminent composer's well-known skill in construction with his familiar mastery of the art of dramatizing his ideas and clothing them in a rich garb of instrumental color. The content of the work is clear and comprehensible. The harp-theme should have been two—announces the principal theme, which is strong in rhythm and color. This and a curious steaming radius at maximum. Owing to limited coal capacity, it is not possible to determine values in this respect without proper trial of motive power. Until that is had, comparison with contract-built ships cannot be made.

In the run from Newport here Monday in the blow, with foul bottom, and not more than half the estimated horse power developed, better than 17 knots was recorded, and with this result it may reasonably be expected that 21 knots can be shown with full power, the ship being completely equipped for service. The latter is a factor not observed in record speed trials of contract-built ships thus far. With this speed shown it would mean $400,000 premium if the ship had not been built by the Government. The board will continue the tests to-morrow.

LIKE THE LORD ELDON'S CASE.

The Otago, Abandoned with Sails Set, Seen Scudding Before a Gale.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 1.—Sailor men were much interested to-day in a report made by Capt. Lamont of the British steamship Indianapolis, from Cispata Bay, Oct. 21. Capt. Lamont says that on the outward passage, Sept. 29, he fell in with the abandoned ship Otago of Yarmouth. Her foretopmast staysail, main lower topsail, and storm staysail were set, and the ship was scudding before the wind at a high rate of speed. Capt. Lamont says he would have taken her in tow had it not been for the heavy weather, as the vessel seemed to be in good condition.

The Otago sailed from Philadelphia Sept. 20 for Havana, Cuba, with a cargo of coal, and was abandoned by Capt. Landry and the crew Sept. 28, after a severe gale. The crew were subsequently picked up, taken to Kingston, Jamaica, and afterward sent to New-York. Capt. Landry, in reporting the disaster, stated that the ship foundered shortly after being abandoned.

Capt. Lamont's report of having seen her plowing along, unguided by a helmsman, recalled the curious case of the schooner Lord Eldon, from Halifax, which ran away to sea after having been abandoned off Canso Oct. 10, with all sails set, was pursued all day by the schooner Diamond, and, disappearing at nightfall, has not been heard of since.

The story of the abandoned Otago scudding before a gale has tended to silence some dogmatical old salts, who had declared that it was impossible for a crewless vessel to run away, as in the case of the Lord Eldon.

CAN NOW WIDEN COLLEGE PLACE.

The Last Obstacle in the Way of Making the Improvement Is Removed.

The last obstacle in the way of widening College Place has been removed, and now the city can proceed with the work.

The property acquired by the city was condemned, and the commission that was appointed to carry on the work reported its findings last Fall. Its report was confirmed by the Supreme Court. Then the interested property owners began to make trouble. Some of them did not want to part with their property, and others considered the prices fixed by the commission too low. Suits were brought, and in those cases where the plaintiffs were beaten in the lower courts they appealed.

The Corporation Counsel has just received notice that the last of these appeals has been withdrawn.

Mayor Gilroy said yesterday that the next step would be for the city, through a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, to take charge of the property.

The New Hamburg-American Pier.

The Dock Board yesterday voted unanimously to rent the pier at the foot of Christopher Street, Pier 43 North River, to the H

VICTORY IN THE AIR, HE SAYS

STRONG PREDICTS 200,000 VOTES FOR THE UNION TICKET.

Rousing Anti-Tammany Meetings Throughout the City—Dr. Parkhurst Heard on the East Side and in Harlem—The Reform Candidate for Mayor Pledges a Clean Administration for the People's Good, if Chosen Their City Executive.

The anti-Tammany forces of the Fourteenth Assembly District had a big mass meeting last night at the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, which packed the hall to overflowing.

This district has always been considered one of the greatest of Tammany's strongholds, and in past years an anti-Tammany meeting there would hardly command more that a corporal's guard.

Col. Strong reached the hall about an hour after the meeting opened, and the reception that he received almost overwhelmed him. He expressed his gratification at the reception in a graceful little speech that started the cheering all over again.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger was Chairman of the evening. Andrew J. Carson presided at the overflow meeting.

The speakers inside the hall, besides Col. Strong and the Chairman, were James C. Carter, Andrew D. Parker, J. H. Tamsen, the union candidate for Sheriff; W. Harris Roome, ex-Senator Frank M. Bixby, Gen. Anson J. McCook, Robert Crow, and ex-Sheriff James O'Brien.

The outside meeting was addressed by James Orr, M. Greenbaum, Henry Carroll, James L. Stewart, Major McDougherty, John J. O'Neil, and H. C. Rees.

Col. Strong said:

"The anti-Tammany Democrat carries off the palm when it comes to a genuine demonstration against the concern in Fourteenth Street. But, Democrat and Republican, it has been made manifest to me, we are equally determined to drive out the tiger from the City Hall.

"The people are talking, and that means victory. The earnestness is greater even than it is ordinarily in Presidential elections. The electricity of reform is in the air, and, unless there is a tremendous change within the next few days, the reform ticket will, in my estimation, poll 200,000 votes.

"The example of Tammany Hall has proved contagious. The politicians in other cities, realizing the tremendous sums of money the Tammany Hall crowd have been getting away with, want little Tammanys of their own, and have proceeded to organize them.

"For the sake of our fellow-countrymen, as well as our own, we must wipe Tammany Hall out of existence. You must not stop on Nov. 6, when you have elected your Mayor. Remember the work the Committee of Seventy has intrusted to us, and remember that it is just as necessary for you to aid me after election as it is for me to continue the work.

"I can promise you that if elected the Mayor's office during my term will know no prejudice of race or sect. The government will be for the benefit of all citizens, white and black, regardless of national or sectarian considerations.

"I consider it even more essential that you should elect Mr. Goff than that you should elect me. I am more interested in his success than in my own. He has certainly earned election."

There is nothing exceptional in the case of John C. Sheehan. He was a defaulter in Buffalo. He came to New-York, and Tammany gave him a fat place. A few years later it gave him a fatter place. Now he is one of the pillars of the temple. The difference between Sheehan and some of the other Tammany pillars is that he has been found out. Will the voters of New-York keep the lot of them in power until they have all been found out?

SENATOR LEXOW TO GERMANS.

He Tells Them that Tammany's Clock Has Run Down.

Cooper Union was well filled last night with German-American Republicans, who ratified the State and county tickets.

Dr. Gustav Scholer introduced Senator Lexow as the Chairman of the meeting. His appearance on the platform with his father, Rudolph Lexow, and Mr. Saxton, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was greeted with applause.

Senator Lexow first spoke in German. He said:

"The history of no municipality, past or present, can show such corruption as I, with my colleagues, have been able to show during the past eight months. It is the result of the life and workings of Tammany Hall. You can help break through the dark power which for years has enslaved our city, stolen our freedom, and mocked our justice. And then on the morning of Nov. 7 you can tell your children with joyous voices: 'We, too, are citizens of a redeemed city.'"

Speaking in English, Senator Lexow said: "This demonstration to-night means something. It means that the German-Americans of this city are earnestly resolved to join in the conflict against Tammany Hall. It means that the honor of this imperial city is sacred and holy to the German-Americans. It means the rising of the mighty flood from the Harlem to the Battery which in one common grave of ruin will engulf those who were weighed in the balance and found wanting."

MR. STRONG NOTIFIED AGAIN.

Waited on by a Committee from the Civic Union.

A committee from the Civic Union, with Prof. John P. Brophy as Chairman, called on Mr. Strong at his headquarters yesterday and formally told him it indorsed his candidacy for Mayor. Prof. Brophy made an address, in which he said the enrollment showed 10,000 names. He pledged the support of the organization to Mr. Strong. In closing Prof. Brophy said:

"It is fitting that we say to you that the great majority of our members are of that religious belief against which the bigotry of the moment is arrayed. Opposed as we are to bigotry and narrowness in everything, the assurance which has been given us that you stand with us on the platform of fair play for all citizens, and contempt for any man or organization tainted with the proscriptive spirit, is particularly gratifying to our body."

Mr. Strong made a brief reply, thanking the organization for its support.

WHAT COL. STRONG PROMISES.

Pledges, He Says, Will Be Redeemed if Chosen New-York's Mayor.

There was a big rally among the Republicans of the Nineteenth Assembly District last night at Columbus Hall, 220 West Sixtieth Street. Col. Strong, Gen. O'Beirne, D. E. Ainsworth, Senator O'Connor, Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, J. B. Sheridan, the district candidate for Alderman, and Welton C. Percy, the district candidate for the Assembly, were the speakers. Col. Strong said:

"If I am elected, there will be established in the City Hall an honest business administration. I consider that I am bound by every pledge of the Committee of Seventy, and if elected, I will conduct my administration strictly in accordance with those pledges.

"There shall be no partisan municipal government. Remember this pledge, and keep me to it. Neither will the administration be sectarian."

The ballroom at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, was filled to overflowing last evening at the mass meeting of Good Government Club P. President Seth Low of Columbia College acted as Chairman.

A letter was read from Father Ducey, attacking Tammany, and speeches were made by the Chairman, Dr. Parkhurst, Gustav Schwab, Simon Sterne, Fulton McMahon, and John Brooks Leavitt.

New Irving Hall, in Broome Street, was filled last night with an enthusiastic gathering, that cheered the names of Strong and Goff, and hissed every time the names of Tammany candidates were mentioned. The speakers were Rabbi Adolph M. Radin, Isidor D. Monson, William A. Ellis, M. H. Lewis, Henry Holt, John Simpson, William Mitchell, John Chapman, William Schieffelin, Walter Uffert, Norbergh Feifer, and Julius Blumberg.

DR. PARKHURST MEETS STRONG.

First Come Together at a Gathering on the East Side.

There was an immense amount of enthusiasm among the Bohemians on the east side last night. There were two meetings in the Bohemian Presbyterian Church, at 347 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Candidate Strong arrived early and was loudly cheered. In a short speech Mr. Strong reviewed the issues of the campaign. He said:

"This is a campaign of good government against bad government. In the days of Tweed they did not assess the people very heavily; they took it in a different way. Now all the people are assessed. Next Tuesday we must route these Tammany fellows, foot, horse, and dragoon, and the victory must be so great that they will go to obscurity and never show their faces again. I feel that the good people of New-York will rise in their might and wipe out Tammany."

While Mr. Strong was speaking, Dr. Parkhurst came upon the platform. After Mr. Strong had finished, Dr. Parkhurst grasped his hand. It was the first time these two men had met.

Dr. Parkhurst said the present fight was for liberty and that it was especially the poorer people who were suffering from the want of freedom, the result of Tammany rule.

"Mr Strong said," added Dr. Parkhurst, "in one of his speeches, some time ago, that, if elected Mayor, he would be in his office from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and the people, in order to see him, would not have to send in cards. Mr. Strong will be the Mayor, not only of the people who have a pull, but everybody's Mayor."

Women's Anti-Tammany Meeting.

An anti-Tammany meeting will be held to-night in the Madison Square Concert Hall, under the auspices of the Woman's Municipal League. The meeting will begin at 8:30, and will be presided over by Charles C. Beaman of the Committee of Seventy.

Among those who will be in the boxes or on the platform are Mrs. C. C. Beaman, Mrs. Munroe Smith, Mrs. Delafield, Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Mrs. Merritt Trimble, Mrs. Tappan, Mrs. Alfred B. Mason, Mrs. R. J. Cross, Mrs. John Crosby Brown, Mrs. Benjamin Welles, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, Mrs. Charles Butler, Mrs. Arthur Dodge, Mrs. Frank Kinnecutt, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab, Mrs. Edward Hewitt, Mrs. James Pryor, Mrs. Trimble, Miss Schurz, Mrs. C. R. Lowell, Mrs. Loyall Farragut, Mrs. J. H. Morse, Mrs. G. H. Putnam, Mrs. C. Parkhurst, Mrs. E. L. Godkin, Mrs. James Loundes, Mrs. Charles Havens Royce, Mrs. Charles Duggin, Mrs. C. H. Lowell, Mrs. F. N. Goddard, Mrs. James Seymour, Mrs. C. P. MacLean, Mrs. Emmet Olcott, Mrs. Arthur Scryms, Mrs. George Waddington, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Almon Goodwin, and Mrs. Willard Parker.

James C. Carter, George Haven Putnam, Prof. Munroe Smith of Columbia College, and Edmond Kelly, first Secretary of the City Club, will be among the speakers.

A GREATER CITY AND RAPID TRANSIT

Meeting to Discuss Two Subjects Which the Voters Must Decide.

A meeting to call the attention of the voters of New-York City to the questions of the Greater New-York and rapid transit was held last evening at 312 West Fifty-fourth Street under the joint auspices of the City Vigilance League and Good Government Club C.

The Rev. Leighton Williams, pastor of the Amity Baptist Church, made a few remarks in opening the meeting, and introduced Prof. G. M. Cumming, President of Good Government Club C, proposing that he act as Chairman. Prof. Cumming presented as the first speaker Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary to the Rapid-Transit Commission, who talked informally upon the necessity for voting in favor of rapid transit.

"I have no doubt," he said, "that the vote upon the subject of increased rapid-transit facilities will be favorable. It is a matter to warrant a close inquiry on the part of the citizens. It is a question whether the city shall build a road or roads at its own expense to be operated by others for a certain period."

Mr. Delafield entered into a minute explanation of the rapid-transit law and the manner in which the commission may lay out new and necessary routes. He said that a road through a tunnel can be built for less than the $50,000,000 that the law allows, and that it can be built within five years.

J. Brooks Leavitt spoke in opposition to the idea of a greater New-York.

Albert E. Henschel replied to Mr. Leavitt's remarks, and showed conclusively that the best interests of the City of New-York can be subserved only by consolidation and the formation of a Greater New-York upon the lines laid down by the commission. He showed in many ways how the people in this city would be benefitted by a vote in favor of consolidation.

"The people," he said, "who live in Brooklyn with their business interests in New-York take but little interest in Brooklyn affairs, and so one man rules there, and as their interests are in New-York, where they cannot vote, they are ring-ridden. If the places where they live and where they have business interests can be combined they will be able to protect themselves through the ballot box. Annexation will enable New-York to retain her commercial supremacy, which is in imminent danger."

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Samuel Rodgers.

Samuel Rodgers, D. D., one of the best-known ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South, died at his home in Baltimore, Md., yesterday. Mr. Rodgers was seventy years old. He entered the Methodist ministry a half century ago. The civil war carried him into the Southern branch of the Church, and for many years he was Presiding Elder of the Baltimore District. For the last few years Mr. Rodgers was assistant editor of The Richmond Advocate, having charge of the Baltimore office of that publication.

Obituary Notes.

—Leonard F. Le Chevalier, one of the pioneer residents of Ocean Grove, N. J., and the owner of the Le Chevalier Hotel there, died yesterday. He was seventy-five years old. He was born in the Province of Manchi, France, and after serving in the French Navy, came to this country when thirty years old and settled in Camden, N. J. When Ocean Grove was started he moved there and grew up with the town. He was one of the organizers of Asbury Park, and had long been one of its Elders.

—Mrs. Marilla Houghton Gallup died of apoplexy in Clinton, N. Y., yesterday. She was recently elected for the eighth time President of the Synodical Committee of the Women's Board of Home Missionaries of the Presbyterian Church. She was Principal of the Houghton Seminary for nineteen years. She was a sister of O. H. Houghton of Boston, who was born in 1825.

—The Rev. J. F. O'Connor, rector of Our Lady of Angels Roman Catholic Church, New-Milford, N. J., is dead. He was about fifty-eight years old. The cause of death was liver trouble and dropsy, with which he had been sick for several months. He was instrumental in building the New-Monmouth church fourteen years ago, and had been its pastor since.

—Mrs. Lydia Caldwell King Mulock, who celebrated her 100th birthday two months ago, died in Middletown, N. Y., yesterday. Many of her descendants are prominent in this State and the West. She had a remarkable memory, especially regarding scriptural matters.

Express Companies Take No Risks.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Nov. 1.—Express companies have refused for the last three weeks to carry money and other valuables, for fear of robberies by "Bill" Cook's gang. In consequence, the national banks cannot receive money from or send it to the cotton merchants. John Bark, with twenty-five Cherokee Sheriffs, has gone to the bottom lands, between Tallahassee Mission and Choska, to attempt to round up the Cook gang.

Tried to Jump from the Bridge.

Daniel Killian, twenty-eight years old, a lovesick butcher of Fairfield, Mass., who has been lodging at 409 East Fifty-second Street, attempted to jump from the South roadway of the bridge last night. He was despondent and intoxicated. Policeman Davis took him to Brooklyn, where he was locked up.

TAMMANY LEADERS GLOOMY

MAKING A DESPERATE EFFORT TO STEM THE TIDE.

The Executive Committee Hastily Called Together—One Tammany Statistician Figures Out 8,000 Plurality for ex-Mayor Grant—Some Leaders Concede 30,000 Plurality for Strong in Seven Assembly Districts—No Figures from Grant.

Tammany is making a desperate effort to overcome the great sentiment of opposition that has been setting in against it.

Its Executive Committee, or Committee of Sixty, was hastily called together yesterday afternoon, and one of the longest meetings in its history was held. The whole political situation was carefully gone over, and the leaders were called upon to state the exact conditions as they exist in their districts.

James J. Martin presided. After the meeting was over, absolute secrecy was observed by all who attended.

Dock Commissioner Phelan, who is managing ex-Mayor Grant's campaign, was present as Mr. Grant's representative, and when he left the committee room he looked gloomy and thoughtful.

All that any one would say about the meeting was that reports had been received from the various districts, and that they were very good. One prominent leader went so far as to say that the reports for Grant were better than the reports received for Maynard last year.

Chairman Martin said that something had been done at the meeting which would be made public at the meeting of the Committee on Organization which has been called for this afternoon.

This calling of the Committee on Organization together for an afternoon meeting is unusual. The reason for the change this year is that the situation for Tammany is so desperate that the members of the committee must remain at work in their districts at night.

It was stated that nothing in the way of figuring out a plurality for Grant was attempted at yesterday's meeting of the Sixty.

Various statisticians have been at work endeavoring to figure out a Tammany plurality. One of the ablest in all Tammany has figured out a plurality of something less than 8,000 for Grant. In doing this, however, he has conceded districts to Strong that have not been carried by the Republicans in years.

If the public sentiment against the organization is as great as all sources of trustworthy information indicate, the estimate of 8,000 for Grant will be swept away like a leaf in a whirlwind.

At ex-Mayor Grant's headquarters, in the Union Square Hotel, it was stated last night that no figures had been prepared. It is certain that the Tammany leaders concede six or seven Assembly districts to Mr. Strong, and some of them argue that, should he get as much as 30,000 plurality out of seven districts, Tammany should carry the other twenty-three districts by an average of 2,000 each, and thus win by a safe margin. On the other hand, it is plain that if seven districts are carried by 30,000 for Strong, the same sentiment will be at work in other districts, and, instead of carrying them by an average of 2,000, Tammany will lose some of them, and in the others its pluralities will dwindle down to almost nothing.

ISIDOR STRAUS AND E. P. WHEELER.

The Congressman Silent as to Reported Aid for the Reform Party.

"For obvious reasons, I have refrained from taking any public part in the present campaign, and I propose to continue in that attitude."

This was the answer that Congressman Isidor Straus gave to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, when asked if the statement that he had sent a check to Louis Windmüller, Treasurer of the Wheeler campaign fund, was true.

It was also stated that with Congressman Straus's check was a card from his brother, Oscar Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey, indorsing the Democratic Party Reform organization's ticket, headed by Everett P. Wheeler for Governor.

Secretary Baker of the Wheeler committee said the check was for a "good amount," but neither he nor Congressman Straus would tell for how large an amount. The latter would not say whether or not he had sent the check, and Oscar Straus would not say anything for publication.

A prominent supporter of Mr. Wheeler said yesterday that if Mr. Straus had not sent the check he would be the first one to see that the story was denied immediately.

Hugh J. Grant would not say anything about the report yesterday. He said that he was too busy to inquire into it.

John Boyd Thacher, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, who was in consultation with Senator Hill yesterday, said he thought there was no truth in the story. "If the Wheeler people had any communication or check from either Isidor or Oscar Straus, they would immediately publish the fact as a campaign document, and make as much capital as possible out of it."

NEW-YORK STATE DEMOCRACY WINS.

The Party's City Ticket Will Be Printed on Hill Ballots.

Justice Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday morning, handed down a decision in the application of John Jeroloman for a mandamus to compel the Board of Police Commissioners to print the New-York State Democracy's city ticket on the ballot of the Democratic State ticket.

In his decision Justice Barrett follows the decision handed down on Wednesday by the General Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, which holds that the independent Democratic organization in Queens County, known as the Gleason Democracy, is a constituent part of the Democracy of the State, and as such is entitled to the right to have the Democratic State ticket printed at the head of its ballots.

Justice Barrett's opinion is written on the back of the moving papers in the Jeroloman application, and is as follows:

"The opinion handed down yesterday by the General Term of the Supreme Court, (Second Department,) in the matter of John J. Mitchell, is the opinion in the present application. The mandamus must therefore be granted."

Messrs. Scott and Green of the Law Committee of the New-York State Democracy said yesterday that the mandamus "determines, in accordance with the contention, that the State Democracy is a duly organized political party, and a component part of the Democratic Party of the State, standing, so far as its party regularity is concerned, on an exact par with Tammany Hall."

Baptists Hear Political Talk.

"The Signs of the Times on Municipal Affairs" was the subject on which Gen. Wager Swayne and William B. Hornblower spoke last evening before a hundred members of the Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island, after a dinner in the Savoy Hotel, Dr. H. Tracy Hanks presided.

Among those present were: Dr. Wendell C. Phillips, W. D. Murphy, Marshall Clarke, Theodore M. Banty, T. L. Harris, Jr., J. E. Hollingsworth, Dr. J. A. Bennett, Edgar Underhill, G. H. Paddock, H. F. Smith, J. E. Adams, the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, William A. Shaw, Gen. T. J. Morgan, J. Q. Preble, E. H. Conklin, James D. Reed, Consul to Edinburgh, ex-Mayor Truman of Orange, N. J., Mortimer J. Ennis, David C. Link, Alfred D. Clinch, C. B. Canfield, W. D. Love of William's Bridge, Dr. James E. Newcomb, David J. Newland, C. J. Townsend, Prof. A. S. Bickmore, and Frank H. Gordan.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Newton, Mass., Nov. 1.—Fire, believed to be of incendiary origin, this morning destroyed a large barn on the Gardner Colby estate, with five valuable horses, five carriages, two sleighs, two cows, four pigs, several sets of harness, farming utensils, &c. The personal property was owned by A. C. Walworth, and was valued at $3,000. The barn was valued at $4,000; losses covered by insurance.

Sunbury, Penn., Nov. 1.—Miller & Helm's table factory here was burned this afternoon. Incendiarism is strongly suspected. Loss, $10,000; partly insured.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The pavilion and Auditorium Theatre at Ontario Beach were burned last night; loss, $35,000. The fire was incendiary.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The tobacco shops of Frank Moulton, at Cicero, north of here, were burned last night. Loss, $30,000.

SOUTHWICK'S FREE-SILVER WRITINGS.

The Voters of the Albany District Must Choose Between Gen. Tracey and a Free-Silver Inflationist.

Congressman Charles Tracey of the Twentieth District fought with vote, voice, and all his influence for the repeal of the Sherman silver-coinage law. He was prominent in that group of friends of the Administration who worked early and late among the Democrats of the House and Senate in support of the cause of repeal. While Gen. Tracey was working to have stricken from the statute book the legislation that brought on the panic of last year, Mr. George N. Southwick, the Republican who is now running against him for Congress in the Twentieth District, was writing articles in opposition to the repeal for the editorial columns of The Albany Evening Journal. "The Sherman law, like the McKinley law, will outlive adverse criticism," he wrote on July 3, 1893. Again, in the same issue of the paper, under the exhortatory title "Stand by the Sherman Law," he wrote as follows:

> Stand by the Sherman law because it alone provides that moderate increase of the currency which is needed to avert contraction and all its horrors. Stand by the Sherman law, not only because it is the single act which intervenes to-day between the people and the horrors of contraction, but because it provides an honest dollar, every dollar Treasury note issued under its provisions representing a dollar's worth of silver bullion purchased in the open market.

Mr. Southwick would be very glad to have his written record on the silver question expunged. But it cannot be expunged. The files of The Evening Journal bear witness against him. We quote further from Mr. Southwick's contributions to the columns of that journal:

> From The Evening Journal, July 20, 1893.
>
> The Sherman law of 1890 was a decided improvement on the Bland law of 1878, inasmuch as it substituted a full-weight for a light-weight dollar. From July, 1890, to November, 1892, the American people lived and thrived under the operation of this law, at times enjoying a general prosperity unprecedented in the history of the country.

> From The Albany Evening Journal, July 21.
>
> The Albany Chamber of Commerce, by a vote of its Board of Directors, decided yesterday afternoon to join in the current howl against the Sherman silver law. This is not surprising. The weather is warm. There is profound depression in the business and financial world. A mad dog has been sought for. Artful Democratic politicians, foreseeing the existing condition of affairs, have pointed out the Sherman law as the cause of the havoc that has been wrought since Grover Cleveland's election, and have raised a hue and cry, and many Republicans, influenced by the clamor, have joined in the hunt for a victim.
>
> Hot-weather financiering, however, is usually foretched work. The midsummer madness that insists on the repeal of the Sherman silver law does not specify what particular substitute it favors. In this section of the country unconditional repeal is demanded. In the West and South either a free silver coinage substitute is favored or a wild-cat currency issued by State banks. As between the extreme Eastern sentiment, which favors contraction of the currency, and the extreme Western-Southern demand for inflation, The Journal has no choice.

> From The Evening Journal, Oct. 11.
>
> The Cleveland Administration is defeated in its effort to repeal the Sherman silver law. The Representatives of the House, inexperienced in legislative services, mistook the clamor emanating from Wall Street and the banking parlors and newspaper offices of the country for a genuine popular demand, and was stampeded into passing the Wilson repeal bill. But the Senators are veterans who have been under fire many times, and they steadily refused to break ranks and run, as did the raw levies in the House. After a free, full, and fair discussion of the Wilson bill in the Senate, in which nearly all the members of the body have now participated, the impossibility of passing the measure is admitted.

The voters of the Albany district, Republicans and Democrats alike, are sound-money men. Gen. Tracey is a sound-money man. On every proposition which requires good judgment and an enlightened understanding of the interests of the country he is as sound as any man in Congress. It is incredible that any considerable number of the citizens and business men of Albany can have any liking for a free-silver inflationist. If Mr. Southwick's editorial expressions means anything, they mean that he is a believer, not in international bimetallism but in having the United States go it alone in the experiment of free coinage of silver. If the voters of the district can be made to understand that he is an advocate of free silver coinage and opposed the repeal of the panic-breeding Sherman act, they will assuredly double Gen. Tracey's former majorities.

There is no assurance, no pledge, no prospect that another Tammany administration would be any purer or better than past Tammany administrations. There is, on the contrary, every assurance that the next one would be worse than the last. The promoters and beneficiaries of corruption grow bolder with every new lease of power.

RECORDER SMYTH INDORSED.

Prominent Citizens of Both Parties Recommend His Re-election.

At an enthusiastic meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, held at the Windsor Hotel last night, the following address was issued:

New-York, Nov. 1, 1894.

We recommend to our fellow-citizens the re-election of Frederick Smyth as Recorder of the City of New-York. As a member of the Sinking Fund Commission, which has charge and disposition of all finances and property of the municipality, and as a member of the Board for the Revision and Correction of Assessments, whose action directly affects every property holder, his broad legal knowledge and long experience have been of incalculable value. As the presiding Judge of our highest criminal court he has proved himself industrious, fearless, and upright. His ability is demonstrated by the fact that during fifteen years of active judicial service as Recorder, although he has tried thousands of cases, including many for murder in the first degree, he has been reversed by the Court of Appeals in only two cases, and these were of a minor character. His private and judicial life is beyond criticism, and the example of keeping the judiciary above partisan politics should be emphasized by his triumphant re-election.

John T. Agnew,	Robert Maclay,
E. Ellery Anderson,	William W. McFarland,
A. L. Ashman,	John McAnerney,
J. B. Bloomingdale,	David McClure,
Simon Borg,	E. L. Merrifield,
James H. Breslin,	Theodore W. Myers,
M. P. Breslin,	Hermann Oelrichs,
Henry H. Brown,	Hamilton Odell,
John Burke,	Joseph J. O'Donohue,
James Butler,	Frederick P. Olcott,
Thomas B. Clark,	Hugh O'Neill,
Frederic R. Coudert,	James H. Parker,
John D. Crimmins,	Alonzo R. Peck,
Peter Doelger,	Edward D. Randolph,
Richard L. Edwards,	Theodore Rogers,
Smith Ely,	Rosewell G. Rolston,
George Ehret,	Jacob Ruppert,
Edward D. Farrell,	Leon Speyer,
Jacob Feuchtwanger,	George F. Spinney,
Austin Flint, M. D.,	Walter Stanton,
Paul Fuller,	William Steinway,
Elbridge T. Gerry,	Simon H. Stern,
David B. Gilbert,	Albert Stickney,
William H. Gelshenen,	George Storm,
Randolph Guggenheimer,	E. B. Talcott,
Frederick F. Gunther,	F. Griswold Tefft,
David S. Hammond,	Evan Thomas,
Clifford A. Hand,	George W. Turner,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Edward Van Volkenburg
George Hoadly,	Leopold Wallach,
Eugene Kelly,	A. Weber,
D. D. Kemp,	William C. Whitney,
Frank R. Lawrence,	Joseph Wiener, M. D.,
Edward V. Loew,	James T. Woodward,
A. L. Loomis, M. D.,	
Allen McLane Hamilton, M. D.	—Adv.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—The City Vigilance League will hold a public meeting to-night in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Broome and Ridge Streets, of which the Rev. John T. Wilds is pastor. The topic of the evening will be the relation of the coming election to better municipal government. The speakers will be the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, R. J. Hare, Dr. Matthew Beattie, Frank S. Grob, and Thomas L. McClintock. This will be the thirtieth meeting held under the auspices of the City Vigilance League during the present campaign.

—The Executive Committee of the New-York State Citizens' Alliance unanimously indorsed the regular Democratic State ticket yesterday. The resolutions to that end were presented by ex-Senator John C. Boyd and were strongly commendatory of Senator Hill. The committee also indorsed John W. Goff for Recorder and Charles H. Truax for Judge of the Superior Court.

—The New-York State Democracy will hold meetings to-night at 16 Abingdon Square, Charlendon Hall, 298 Second Avenue, 300 West Thirty-third Street, 204 East Seventy-ninth Street, and 185 Alexander Avenue. Prominent speakers will be at each of the meetings.

—Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve of the Superior Court yesterday denied the application of James Oliver for a mandamus to compel the Police Board to print his name on the ballots as an independent candidate for the Assembly in the Second District.

—A mass meeting under the auspices of the City Club will be held to-night at Renwick Hall.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—Dr. Miquel, formerly Prussian Minister of Finance, now President of the Council, will give a dinner to Chancellor Prince von Hohenlohe on Saturday, to which all of the Ministers and Secretaries of State have been invited. Ex-Chancellor von Caprivi was also invited, but he declined the invitation and has gone to Basle.

MONEY FLOWING IN AND OUT

THE REPUBLICAN BARREL FILLS AND EMPTIES RAPIDLY.

Mr. Morton, It Is Understood, Has Again Been "Persuaded"—Wonderfully Plain Talk as to Bringing Out Some Votes with Cash and Using the Same Power to Keep Others at Home—Plenty of Funds for Congressmen.

The supply of cash at the disposal of the Republican State Committee has been increased by considerable amounts during the last two days. Mr. Morton, it is understood, has been persuaded that the expenses of the campaign were larger than he had at first supposed and has added a considerable amount to his former contributions.

Treasurer E. B. Harper of the committee has been active during the last few days, and the "fat frying" has been conducted in all possible ways, with fairly successful results. Chairman Hackett's face wears a more cheerful aspect in consequence.

Some complaint is still made over the division of the funds. One instance in point is Chautauqua County, which has had but $1,000 of the State Committee's funds. Ten times that amount, it is said by visitors from that county, is needed to properly get out such voters as are desired and keep others at home.

Wonderfully plain talk on this subject may be heard in the corridors near headquarters. Politicians from some sections of the State speak of the cost of keeping people at home on election day as if it were a part of the "legitimate campaign expenses."

The canvass of voters of this class—the class which will not sell its vote, but will remain at home—has been very closely made, and the amount needed is spoken of by certain of the politicians as if it were a matter of course.

Corruption of this sort is spoken of as if it were to be expected, and excites no more comment than would a mild epidemic of measles. The thing that troubles these politicians is that they can't get cash enough.

Considerable amounts of money went out from headquarters yesterday. Treasurer Harper was at the rooms a good portion of the afternoon and evening. After he had gone away, there was a report that the bung had been taken out of the "barrel," and that checks had been sent out to some counties in large amounts.

In the Fourteenth Congressional District, where Lemuel Ely Quigg is the Republican candidate, it is said that the protected interests have felt bound to contribute to his campaign. The protectionists made the most of the peculiar circumstances which resulted in his election in claiming that he had been elected on the tariff issue. They would rather see almost any other Republican in the city defeated now. Hence it has been comparatively easy to raise funds for Quigg's campaign.

From some source there have also been large contributions in the Twelfth District, where Robert A. Chesebrough is the Republican candidate. He is reputed to be the "best fixed" candidate financially of any in the city, and it is no trick at all to dispose of a hundred tickets to a "chowder" to be held next Fourth of July at his headquarters.

It was, in part, this inclination of the protected classes to pour their cash into the Congressional campaigns, rather than that which Mr. Hackett is conducting, that made it so hard for the State Chairman. It is becoming easier for him now, for the appeals to corporations have brought large amounts.

BEEKMAN WOULD BE A GOOD JUDGE.

Strong Indorsement from Leading Members of the New-York Bar.

Distinguished members of the New-York bar, without regard to party, have issued this address to the voters, heartily commending to their support Henry R. Beekman, the anti-Tammany candidate for Judge of the Superior Court:

Mr. Beekman is a native of this city, and has pursued his profession here since his admission to the bar, and has earned the respect of the courts and of his brother lawyers. He was one of the founders of the Association of the Bar, and has been always one of its most active members, taking a foremost part in every effort for the purification of the bench and bar.

He has not permitted the demands of his private business to interfere with the performance of the highest duties of citizenship, but has always taken an active part in every movement having for its aim the advancement and benefit of our city.

He has filled with great credit to himself and great advantage to the city the responsible offices of Park Commissioner, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Counsel to the Corporation. He is the author and has been the earnest advocate of many of the most beneficial statutes recently adopted by the Legislature.

By experience, ability, and learning, Mr. Beekman is, in our opinion, peculiarly well fitted for the important judicial office for which he is a candidate.

Miller, Peckham & Dixon,	John Brooks Leavitt,
Joseph Larocque,	Francis M. Scott,
William B. Hornblower,	Mortimer C. Addoms,
Wheeler & Cortis,	W. C. Gulliver,
Edward M. Shepard,	E. B. Hinsdale,
E. Randolph Robinson,	Lewis L. Delafield,
George Bliss,	John B. Pine,
John L. Cadwalader,	W. J. Curtis,
William Nelson Cromwell	Edward Sheldon,
Robert W. De Forest,	William R. Stewart,
Clarence Cary,	Francis T. Garrettson,
S. Sidney Smith,	Sherman Evarts,
George B. Bonney,	Merrill & Rogers,
Myer S Isaacs,	Henry L. Sprague,
Henry Lewis Morris,	John Fennel,
John T. Lockman,	Henry E. Coe,
Charles E. Whitehead,	Walter C. Gilson,
Frederic de P. Foster,	Whitlock & Simonds,
John Frankenheimer,	Charles H. Russell,
J. Augustus Johnson,	Stanley M. Dexter,
Robert L. Harrison,	John G. Agar,
John Duer,	Wilmer & Canfield,
J. Frederic Kernochan,	Lawrence E. Sexton,
Sidney Ward,	Joseph H. Spofford,
David B. Ogden,	Charles W. Sloane,
William L. Turner,	George M. Pinney, Jr.,
Clarence A. Seward,	Sylvanus T. Cannon,
John F. Dillon,	George Walton Green,
William Jay,	Weekes Brothers,
Aaron P. Whitehead,	H. S. Van Duzer,
Silas B. Brownell,	Fisher A. Baker,
Thomas M. North,	John Sabine Smith,
Clifford A. Hand,	Henry W. Taft,
Henry E. Howland,	Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor,
George L. Rives,	William Travers Jerome,
Wallace Macfarlane,	John A. Beall,
George C. Holt,	W. H. L. Lee,
Albert B. Boardman,	Edmund L. Baylies,
Peter B. Olney,	W. F. Dunning,
William S. Opdyke,	Ludlow, Philips & Winthrop,
Wetmore & Jenner,	Niles & Johnson,
Thomas G. Shearman,	Huntington & Rhinelander,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	Henry W. Hayden,
Theron G. Strong,	W. Scott G. Lane,
George H. Adams,	Hector H. Tyndale,
James W. Hawes,	A. B. Carrington,
John W. Pirsson,	George Douglas,
James M. Varnum,	Edward B. Hill,
	Rudolph Dulon,
	Archibald F. Cushman.

Mr. Beekman has received the indorsement of the Committee of Seventy and of all the political organizations opposed to Tammany Hall.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Hallet Kilbourn of Washington, D. C., is at the Gilsey House.

—Congressman Henry H. Bingham of Philadelphia is at the Waldorf.

—Commander W. Bainbridge Hoff, United States Navy, is at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Congressman James J. Belden and Martin A. Knapp of Syracuse are at the Windsor.

—Edward J. Phelps of Vermont and Gen. Robert Lenox Banks of Albany are at the Clarendon.

—Ex-Secretary Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago and J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston are at the Holland.

—Sir James Richey of England and Attorney General John P. Stockton of New-Jersey are at the Brevoort House.

—Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, and Attorney General T. E. Hancock of Syracuse, ex-Congressman Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio, and Gen. W. L. McMillen of Louisiana are at the Fifth Avenue.

Everybody is talking of the novel designs in Furniture to be had at GEO. C. FLINT CO.'S West 23d St.—Adv.

WEDDING OF MISS EMMA J. BALEN.

Married to Robert L. Redfield in the Church of the Divine Paternity.

The Church of the Divine Paternity, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, was the scene of an interesting wedding last evening, when Miss Emma Jacquelin Balen was married to Robert Latimer Redfield. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the church, officiated.

Miss Balen is the niece of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel D. Youmans. She was attended by her sister, Miss A. Marie Balen, as maid of honor, and the following bridesmaids: Miss Ella Remington of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Miss Alice Dole of Boston, Mass.; Miss Etta Hedden of Orange, N. J., and Miss Eloise Whiting of New-York City.

The bride's costume was of ivory satin, trimmed with old point lace. She carried lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids carried bouquets of pink chrysanthemums, and wore gowns of pink crêpe de chine.

The bridegroom was graduated from Yale in the class of '88, and is a member of the bar of this city. He is a member of the Democratic Club, the New-York Choral Club, and an ex-member of the Seventh Regiment

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Various Subjects Discussed in the Convention of the State Organization.

The Young Women's Christian Association of the State of New-York is holding its eighth annual convention in the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue.

The session yesterday afternoon was occupied with the discussion of questions of interest to board members and Chairmen of committees. Miss R. F. Morse, the State Chairman, presided, and Miss L. M. Williams acted as Secretary.

The discussion followed the lines suggested by the titles of the papers that were read, or the addresses that were made. They were "Board Representation in the Community," by Mrs. C. A. Wilkinson of Binghamton; "Business Methods," by Mrs. L. C. Warner of New-York, and "Various Relations of the Board," by Mrs. L. D. Wishard of Tarrytown. Mrs. Arthur White of Schenectady was not present to talk, as expected, on "Qualifications of Board Members," but that subject formed part of the discussion.

The session closed with a short address by Dr. L. C. Warner on "Rewards for Faithful Service."

In the evening there was a reception to delegates, followed by a song service conducted by Prof. Rutenber, and addresses of welcome by Dr. W. J. Harsha, pastor of the church, and Dr. Martin C. Holmes, President of the Harlem branch of the association. The Rev. R. A. Torry of the Moody Bible Institution of Chicago made an address on "The Baptism with the Holy Spirit."

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair Friday, variable winds, shifting to east, probably rain Saturday.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair Friday, slightly warmer, winds shifting to east, probably rain Saturday, cooler, and fair Sunday.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, and VIRGINIA, fair, followed Friday evening by increasing cloudiness, with warmer southeast winds, rain Friday night and Saturday, probably cooler and fair Sunday. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, increasing cloudiness, with rain in western portion, slightly warmer, southeast winds, rain Saturday. GEORGIA, increasing cloudiness, rain in the interior, slightly warmer, southeast winds, cooler Saturday. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair in northern, showers in southern portion, warmer in northern portion, east winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, rain, high south, shifting to west, winds. ALABAMA, rain, warmer, followed Saturday night by cooler, high south, shifting to west, winds. MISSISSIPPI, rain, cooler Friday evening, high winds, shifting to northwest Friday afternoon. LOUISIANA, rain, much cooler Friday evening, high south, shifting to northwest winds. EASTERN TEXAS, rain in eastern, fair in western portion, much cooler, high south, shifting to northwest winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion in early morning, much cooler, northwest winds. ARKANSAS, rain, followed Friday afternoon by fair, much cooler, winds shifting to northwest. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, rain, warmer in extreme eastern, cooler in central and western portions, east winds. WEST VIRGINIA, increasing cloudiness, rain Friday evening, warmer, east winds.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and WESTERN NEW-YORK, increasing cloudiness and rain by Friday night, slightly warmer, east winds, increasing in force. OHIO, increasing cloudiness and rain, warmer, increasing east winds. INDIANA, rain, cooler, northeast winds. ILLINOIS, rain, cooler, high northeast to north winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, increasing cloudiness, rain in southern portion, increasing northeast winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, winds mostly east. WISCONSIN, showers, cooler, north winds. MINNESOTA, showers or snow flurries in the early morning, followed by fair, cooler, north winds. IOWA, rain in the early morning, rain in central and eastern portion Friday, cooler, north winds. MISSOURI, rain, much cooler, northwest winds, fair Saturday. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, preceded by local rains or snow in eastern portion in the early morning, cooler in central and eastern portion, northwest winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, cooler in western portion, northwest winds. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, fair, cooler, northwest winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer in extreme northern portion, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to south.

Signals are displayed from Corpus Christi to Pensacola. The storm central over Northwestern Texas Thursday morning is central this evening over Oklahoma. This storm will probably move eastward, attended by rain in the central valleys and the lake regions Friday, and by rain in the Atlantic coast States Saturday. An area of high barometer occupies the middle plateau region, and will move eastward during Friday, with colder clearing weather between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. The temperature will rise in the Atlantic coast States Friday, and during the early part of Saturday. Cooler and fair weather may be expected in the Atlantic coast States Sunday.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

	P. M.
Sun rises...6:31	Sun sets...4:56
Moon sets...8:19	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	10:27	11:08	4:10	4:58
Governors Island	10:54	11:21	4:50	5:32
Hell Gate	12:47	1:14	6:18	7:00

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (FRIDAY,) NOV. 2.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Grecian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 3.		
Anchoria, Glasgow	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Alvena, Port Limon	10:00 A. M.	.....
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Elbe, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
George W. Clyde, Cape Haiti	1:00 P. M.	.....
Knickerbocker, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Manitoba, London	.....	.....
Moravia, Hamburg	.....	1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	.....
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, NOV. 6.		
Alisa, Cape Haiti	.....	.....
Lahn, Bremen	.....	11:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (FRIDAY,) Nov. 2.—Alsatia, Gibraltar, Oct. 18; Columbia, Hamburg, Oct. 25; Dania, Havre, Oct. 24; Germanic, Liverpool, Oct. 24; Marathon, Gibraltar, Oct. 15; Neckar, Naples, Oct. 15; Paris, Southampton, Oct. 27; Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Oct. 14; Santiago, Nassau, Oct. 30; Scotia, Gibraltar, Oct. 18; Sicilia, Gibraltar, Oct. 14.

SATURDAY, Nov. 3.—Etruria, Liverpool, Oct. 27; Francisco, Hull, Oct. 20; La Bourgogne, Havre, Oct. 27; Oevenum, Lisbon, Oct. 19; Principia, Dundee, Oct. 20; Sorrento, Hamburg, Oct. 19.

SUNDAY, Nov. 4.—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 24; Ara, London, Oct. 19; Fulda, Genoa, Oct. 26; Mohawk, London, Oct. 24; Mohican, Swansea, Oct. 20; Spain, London, Oct. 19.

MONDAY, Nov. 5.—Orizaba, Havana, Nov. 1; Port Adelaide, Gibraltar, Oct. 23; State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Oct. 26; Trave, Bremen, Oct. 27.

New-York, Thursday, Nov. 1.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Heilmers, Bremen Oct. 23, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Griffith, London Oct. 21, with mdse and passengers to New-York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS South Cambria, (Br.,) Lloyd, Taganrog Sept. 28, via Gibraltar, with barley to order—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Forbes, Manaos Oct. 17, via Barbados, with mdse and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Finance, Graham, Colon Oct 25, with mdse and passengers to Stamford, Parry, Herron & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Empress, (Br.,) Hughes, Philadelphia Oct. 31, in ballast to F. W. Hurlbut & Co.

SS Wyanoke, Davis, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Alvena, (Br.,) Dow, Cape Haiti Oct. 4, via Port Limon, with bananas and mdse to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 P. M.

SS Dora Forster, (Br.,) Evans, Smyrna Oct. 4, with mdse to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

Ship Savona, of Maitland, N. S., Stailing, Manila May 17, via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Baring Brothers & Co.—vessel to W. R. Grace & Co.

Bark America, Armstrong, Pointe-a-Pitre 12 ds., in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Bark Ellen, (Nor.,) Omundsen, Padang 93 ds., with mdse to James W. Phyffe & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Rinnovato, (Ital.,) Sanguinetti, Smyrna 30 ds., with licorice root to McAndrews & Forbes—vessel to John C. Seager.

Bark Teresina, Bruno, (Ital.,) Scotto, Smyrna 110 ds., with licorice root to McAndrews & Forbes—vessel to John C. Seager.

Bark Harriet S. Jackson, from Philadelphia for New-York and Santos.

Bark Harriet S. Jackson, Langdon, Philadelphia, in ballast to Flint & Co.

Brig Venturer, (Br.,) Frelick, Trinidad Sept. 26, via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Perkins & Welch—vessel to Hutchings Brothers.

Brig Robert Dillon, Leighton, Savannah Oct. 27, with railroad ties to J. E. Lasher & Son—vessel to S. C. Evans & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., SW, light, clear.

Sailed.

SS El Monte, for New-Orleans; Suez, for Charleston; Chateau Lafite, for Bordeaux, via Santander; Kitty, for Sydney, C. B.; Baumwell, for Naples, via Gibraltar; Pontiac, for Philadelphia; Colorado, for Galveston; Gladiolus, for Bordeaux; Sorrento, for Antwerp; Old Dominion for Norfolk and Newport News; New-Orleans, for New-Orleans; Guyandotte, for West Point; Ship Ida, for Liverpool; Ship City of Montreal, for Rio de Janeiro; Ship Challenger, for Shanghai; Ship Andora, for Sydney, N. S. W.; Bark William Hales, for Havana; Bark Thomas J. Stewart, for Portland, Me.; Bark E. S. Powell, for Charleston; Bark Martha, for Rio Grande do Sul and Pelotas; Bark Santa Anna, for Maceasar, for orders; Bark Abeona, for Port Natal; Bark D. D. Metcalf, for Blaye, France; Bark Buteshire, for Cork, Ireland; Bark Edward L. Maybury, for Montevideo; Bark Lady Blessington, for Gothenburg; Bark Clara F. McGilvery for Bull River; Brig Stockton, for West Norfolk; Brig Harriet C., for Gibara and Vita.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the tower at Rock Island Light Station, on Rock Island, St. Lawrence River, has been increased 5 feet in height, and the light is now visible above the roof of the keeper's dwelling in the direction of the dock at Thousand Island Park. At the close of navigation this season the fixed white reflector light shown from the veranda of the keeper's dwelling in the direction of the dock at Thousand Island Park will be permanently discontinued. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1894, Page 14, Nos. 1,056 and 1,057, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1894, Page 17.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Bassowitz, from New-York Oct. 13, via Christiansand and Gothenburg, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, from New-York Oct. 1, arr. at Genoa Oct. 28.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, from New-York Oct. 15, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Baku Standard, (Br.,) Capt. Browne, from New-York Oct. 16, arr. at London to-day.

SS Cam, (Br.,) Capt. Mathias, from New-York Sept. 12, arr. at Singapore to-day.

SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from Ymuiden for New-York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Guy Colin, (Br.,) sld. from Huelva for New-York Oct. 26.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Berentzen, sld. from Copenhagen for New-York Oct. 30.

BREMERHAVEN, Nov. 1.—SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. here at 4 P. M. to-day.

GENOA, Nov. 1.—SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New-York, via Gibraltar, arr. here at midnight.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, sld. for New-York, via Gibraltar, at 11 A. M. to-day.

HAMBURG, Nov. 1.—SS Scandia, (Ger.,) Capt. Reuter, from New-York, arr. here at 6 A. M. to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 1.—SS Adriatic, (Br.,) Capt. Kidley, sld. from Liverpool for New-York at 2 P. M. to-day.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 1.—SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New-York, via Boulogne, arr. here at 3 P. M. to-day.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; would be willing to assist with waiting; will be disengaged on Monday, Nov. 5. Call, to-day, at present employer's, 49 East 20th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; assist with waiting; in private family; two years' best city reference; last employer can be seen. M. R., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid alone; no objection to a flat; best references. 1,315 3d Av.; Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; understands waiting on a lady; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; would assist with other work or do waiting in a small family; five years' city reference. D. D., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chammaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging; best city references. 904 3d Av., corner 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class French chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. D., 152 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress in small family. Can be seen after 12 o'clock Thursday, 1,627 Broadway, one flight up.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid in private family; the best of reference. B. O., Box 125 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl, to do chamber work and waiting; assist washing; good city references. 228 East 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid and to do plain sewing; willing to wait on a lady; best city reference. E. S., 104 West 125th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent Swedish girl as chambermaid or seamstress in private family. Last employer's, 22 East 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly reliable girl as chambermaid or nurse; excellent seamstress; best city references. 139 West 60th St., Heffernan's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent woman as chambermaid and seamstress; assist with children; by day or month. J. C. M., 201 East 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman as chambermaid in private family; understands waiting; city references. 221 East 35th St., rear, first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a capable young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid. Call, two days, at 2 West 56th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; best city reference. D. R., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and seamstress; good reference; Protestant. E. J., 780 8th Av., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid, waitress, or parlormaid; good city references. 205 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEWING.—By a respectable girl; will assist with other work if necessary; Protestant; good reference; city or country. Permanent, Box 364 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a private family as chambermaid; is thoroughly competent; has many years' reference. K. C., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good reference. M. M., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Danish girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; well recommended. 123 Charles St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family; good city reference. 209 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, short time in country, willing and obliging, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with children. 254 East 19th St., three bells.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat, tidy young girl; first-class references; city or country. 13 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid, waitress, or do sewing. 738 2d Av., or 205 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; wait on lady; best city reference. M. J., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress or do chamberwork alone; four years' reference. 842 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid in private family; good city reference. S., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid. Call at 38 West 51st St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS; private family preferred; reference from present employer. 62 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid; excellent reference. 336 West 42d St.; Elliott's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—Best city references. 208 East 44th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID and would do fine washing in private family; best references. 123 Charles St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady desires a situation for her chambermaid and seamstress, whom she can recommend. 129 East 34th St.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and assist with laundrywork; city reference. 420 West 55th St.; ring three times.

CHAMBERWORK and DO PLAIN SEWing or Wait on Lady or Child—Good reference. 111 West 48d St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a young Canadian gentlewoman, who has been for eleven years companion to an invalid lady; no objection to travelling; best references given and required. E. W. W., care of the Rev. Dr. Houghton, 1 East 29th St.

COMPANION.—A well-educated Frenchwoman, with afternoons disengaged, will read or converse in French. M. T., Box 201 Times.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; no objection to coarse washing; best of city references. E. F., 633 2d Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; best city references. 153 East 29th St.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; city references. Mary, 1,152 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent German as cook and laundress in small private family; city reference. 249 East 51st St.

COOK.—By good plain cook with good reference; no objection to small washing. 1,118 1st Av., top floor.

Situations Wanted—Females.

COOK.—First-class; by young Englishwoman; best city reference; wages, $30 to $35; lady can be seen. L. D., 187 9th St., Jersey City.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as first-class cook in small private family; best city reference; wages, $25 to $30. L. J., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable French girl as cook in small private family; speaks French, German, English; best of references. J. Berger, 232 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good cook and baker; understands meats, soups, desserts; would do a little coarse washing; good city reference. 146 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good cook in a private family; entrées, desserts; excellent baker; best city references. 323 West 27th St., Flynn's.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; wages, $25; leaves on account of employer leaving the city. 104 West 80th St., present employer's, Thursday.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook and laundress in a small American family; good references. 407 West 50th St., Mackles's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; experienced in all kinds of cooking and baking; best references. M., care of Mrs. Lundstrom, 667 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city references, also from present employer. L., 23 North Washington Square.

COOK.—In private family; understands entrées, soups, bread, all meats; sober and responsible; good references; country. 150 West 28th St., Room 8. M. H.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in private family; no objection to country; first-class reference. A. B., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable girl as good, plain cook and laundress in private family; ten years' reference from last employer; no cards. 409 West 24th St.

COOK.—Where kitchenmaid is kept; understands all kinds of cooking; over eight years' very best city references. B. M., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an American woman as good cook and baker; will do coarse washing; city or country; city reference. M. B., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; public or private; first-class city reference. 482 3d Av., top floor.

COOK, &c.—By Protestant woman as good cook, washer and ironer; small private family; city or country; city reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman; by the day or week; understands lunches and dinner parties; first-class; best reference. 573 3d Av., Mrs. McGovern.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Two respectable girls; one as cook, and the other as chambermaid; first-class city reference. 595 3d Av., Hannon's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; good city references. Can at home of her last employer, 43 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a Welsh Protestant as cook in private family, or charge of a flat; reference. Call, between 8 and 2, 337 West 29th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as excellent family cook; splendid baker; highest references for ability and good management; city or country. Hannah, 270 West 23d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; two years' best reference. 986 6th Av., near 56th St., in laundry.

COOK.—By young woman to wash, cook, and iron, and do general housework; city reference. 2,731 8th Av., 145th St., Moore's bell.

COOK.—First-class; willing to assist with washing; best city references. 152 East 84th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook, laundress, or houseworker; city or country; references. 121 West 19th St., top floor.

COOK, &c.—By an Englishwoman as competent cook and laundress; city reference; wages, $15. 247 East 30th St., rear.

COOK.—Young woman as first-class cook, with reference. 162 East 33d St., third bell, west.

COOK.—By a good Swedish cook; good references. Call, two days, 220 East 33d St. Fischer.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as good cook in a private family; four years' city reference from last place. 446 3d Av.

COOK.—Competent baker; last employer has given up housekeeping; best references. M. Manning, 702 East 9th St.

COOK and WAITRESS.—By two North of Ireland Protestant sisters; best city references. Address L., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as cook and laundress in private family; good city reference. 721 11th Av., ring O'Hara's bell.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as excellent cook in small private family; best reference. 213 East 40th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; good city reference. C. B., 136 West 33d St., Bell 9.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook. Call or address, present employer's, 77 First Place, Brooklyn.

COOK.—By young German woman as excellent cook; best reference from last employer, who can be seen. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; fully competent; best city references. 915 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; good reference. McCormick, 872 2d Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman by day; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning; best reference from present employer. M. C., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman to go out by day or week; first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking or fine laundry work; city reference. Mrs. J., 7 East 39th St.

DAY'S WORK.—Young woman by day or week; is first-class cook and laundress, or house cleaner; best city reference. 236 East 33d St.; Reilly's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day or week; reference. M. G., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress to go by day in private family; best references. 229 East 45th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by day; any kind of work; city reference. 446 3d Av., first floor, back.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; highly recommended; by day; private families; perfect fitter; arrangements of dress equal to new; $2 per day. French Dressmaker, 223 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker; misses' and children's a specialty; late of Mme. Thurn's, 5th Av.; riding habits and dancing dresses; $2 a day. Mrs. Williams, 242 East 89th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by the day; can cut and fit; make over; terms, $1.50; city references. S. C., Box 881 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKING.—Fashionable and stylish dressmaking; suits made from $5; fits guaranteed. Miriam Rober, 157 West 16th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young foreign lady of education as governess or companion, either visiting or resident, in refined family; excellent linguist; French, German, English branches; music; drawing; would travel; highest references. L. S., 1,267 Broadway, Room 13.

GOVERNESS.—By North German nursery governess; good needlewoman; kindergartner; references. L. B., Box 201 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a Christian lady for her nursery governess; German, French, English, rudiments of music; children five years up; letters. Experience, 666 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, COMPANION, or MAID.—By educated German; three years' city references. Miss F. Federlin, 488 Amsterdam Av.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—North German young lady has suitable hours disengaged; teaches English, French, and kindergarten; successful with younger children; best city references; terms moderate. C., 990 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—In gentleman's house or hotel; has had experience for several years in gentleman's house; very best reference as to character and ability. Mrs. M., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK or CARE of CHILDREN.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, for general housework or to take care of growing children and assist with chamberwork. 306 West 41st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do general housework or plain cooking, washing, and ironing in small private family; willing and obliging. 145 Amsterdam Av., Kenny's bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined widow as housekeeper or companion; good seamstress; widower's family preferred; best reference. M. B., Brooklyn Post Office.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat young girl, to do light housework and wait on table. 235 East 59th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl, lately landed, to do general housework; small private family; 156 East 88th St., Ambrose's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By woman; or assist cook; boarding house; city reference. 150 West 28th St., Room 8.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Protestant girl; good cook and laundress; good city references. 220 East 42d St.; ring Ryan's bell.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced North German Protestant, (27,) to wait on lady; excellent seamstress; best city reference; disengaged any time. Rev. Voegelius, 226 East 39th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good hairdresser, dressmaker, and can take charge of lady's wardrobe; three years' best city references. J. P., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By well-educated Swedish girl; respectable, and experienced as lady's maid, hairdresser and seamstress; city reference. 245 East 45th St., first floor. Johnson.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser; good packer; accustomed to travel; willing and obliging; best references. H. T., 143 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German person; competent in her duties; hairdressing, sewing, packing; take charge of lady's wardrobe; first-class city references. S. S., 140 East 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant American woman as lady's maid and seamstress, to wait on elderly person; first-class reference. 210 East 15th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; experienced; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. N. O., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced German; prefers to go to a lady residing in hotel; good seamstress and hairdresser; city reference. 464 8th Av.; ring three times.

LADY'S MAID.—Maid or nurse for growing children by a French person; speaks English; very good seamstress; best city references. A. B., 117 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser and seamstress; experienced traveler; best of city reference. Care of McGregor, 138 West 39th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; in private family; best references. A. Griger, 468 7th Av.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS or INVALID Nurse.—Highest reference; willing to travel. 158 East 34th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced person to elderly or invalid lady; willing and obliging; best reference. 9 East 43d St.

MAID.—By experienced German; good seamstress and dressmaker; best references. N. Y.; care of Shussler, 343 3d Av., between 25th and 26th Sts.

MAID or NURSE.—By a French girl just landed, speaking no English; good sewer; as maid or nurse; good reference. Marie Piquet, 76 West Houston St.

MAID.—Good dressmaker; cut and fit; good traveler and packer; understands hair; willing and obliging; best city reference. 209 West 35th St.

MAID.—By educated young German girl, speaking English; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and massage; excellent references. E. M., Box 14, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By thoroughly-experienced French maid; competent in all duties; good reference. M. L., 159 East 47th St.

MAID.—By a French girl; best city references; very good seamstress; does not speak English. Paulus, 230 East 40th St.

MAID.—By a French maid to a lady or young ladies; seven years' first-class city references. V. P., 139 West 26th St.

MAID.—By a thoroughly-experienced French maid; competent in all duties; good reference. Address M. L., 159 East 47th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant young woman in private family; assist with chamberwork; good references. K., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 108 West 39th St.; ring McGregor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; willing to assist with chamberwork. M. R., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; French girl; good city references. I. R., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl in private family; has first-class references. M. K., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; has best city reference. 64 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress and chambermaid in small private family. Call at present employer's, 113 East 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; thoroughly understands work in every respect. E., 397 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent Swedish girl as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Clara, 821 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; will do some chamberwork; in private family. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family. Call at present employer's, 8 East 35th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; four years' city reference; no cards. 35 West 26th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes place for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend. 31 West 49th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent, first-class nurse, capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference; wages, $25. M. B., care Mrs. Smyth, 157 East 52d St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent, trustworthy, reliable person to take entire charge of infant from birth or growing children and do plain sewing; best city references. 225 East 62d St.

NURSE.—By an American Protestant; thoroughly competent; for infant or growing children; best personal city reference; good traveler. W., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By respectable Protestnat woman, just landed, to care for a baby or an invalid lady; would assist with chamberwork; can show good reference. 559 West 45th St.

NURSE.—By refined nurse to care for lady afflicted with nervous prostration or insanity; two and a half years' experience; is of good character. G. B., 243 West 125th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl; speaks German; does not speak English; very good seamstress; best city references. Adrienne, 230 East 40th St.

NURSE.—By a competent, experienced woman as infant's nurse; good city personal references, 874 6th Av., between 49th and 50th Sts.; ring first bell.

NURSE or MAID.—By a competent person to invalid or elderly lady; willing to make herself useful; best reference. 9 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; do plain sewing; willing and obliging; personal reference. J. M., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent girl as nurse for grown children; willing to make herself useful; best city reference. K. M., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent young woman as nurse to infant or small children; experienced to take entire charge; can sew; city or country; best references. 347 7th Av.

NURSE.—By a Protestant young woman as infant's nurse; can bottle feed; best city reference. 416 West 47th St., care Miss Butler.

NURSE.—By an educated French Protestant as superior nurse; children over six; out of town preferred; best references. 12 B., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl; Protestant; lately arrived; for children or chamber work; good recommendation. 226 East 59th St., Plançon.

NURSE.—Experienced; city reference former employer; good sewer or first lessons. 111 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as nurse to grown children and do sewing; has good city references. 200 West 25th St.

NURSE.—By competent girl as nurse to children; one year's best city references. Call, two days, at 162 East 66th St.

NURSE.—By a young French nurse; Protestant; for growing children; good sewer. 240 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant nurse for young children; good reference. 240 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By Scotch person as nurse; city or country; good references. H. B., care Mrs. Tolmin, 139 East 30th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist in other duties; three years' best city reference. Nurse, 124 East 41st St.

NURSE.—Experienced; is capable of taking entire charge of infant; good reference. 413 Lexington Av., 43d St., second flat.

NURSE.—By a young woman, with many years' experience; personal reference. J. E., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—By young Swedish girl; best reference. M. W., Box 33 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a Protestant as parlormaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to country. English, care Mrs. J. Lalor, 167 East 37th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; go out by the day or take a situation in a private family as seamstress, with other work; best reference. 135 West 60th St.; ring Webster's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl in a private family as seamstress; good dressmaker; or would assist with chamberwork. D. Carroll, 140 West 62d St., one flight, front.

SEAMSTRESS.—By capable woman; or take care of gentlemen's clothing; willing to assist in housekeeping. E., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress; excellent dressmaker; would wait on children or do light chamberwork. Mrs. Carpenter, 1,575 3d Av., near 89th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes position for a seamstress. Present employer can be seen at 17 West 16th St.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl who can cut and fit; reference. Dressmaker, 201 Lexington Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By good seamstress and maid to grown children; understands dressmaking. 872 2d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young French girl in private family. M. A., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress in small private family; can take a butler's place; has five years' best city reference from last employer. M. H., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress, thoroughly understands her work; best city reference; no objection to short distance in country. M. L.,

A PROCLAMATION TO VOTERS

GOV. FLOWER CALLS FOR AN HONEST ELECTION AND FAIR COUNT.

The Aid of All Good Citizens Invoked in the Enforcement of the Law—There Must Be No Bribery, No Intimidation, No Repeating, No False Registration, No Frauds of Any Sort—Public Officers Warned to Do Their Duty.

HORNELLSVILLE, Nov. 1.—The Governor to-day issued a proclamation regarding the enforcement of election laws. He sent a copy of it to Albany, with directions to have it printed in poster form and to have copies of it sent to the Sheriff of every county, who must post one in each polling place. This will require about 5,000 copies. The proclamation is as follows:

PROCLAMATION TO THE VOTERS.

On Tuesday next, Nov. 6, the people of this State will exercise the privilege of citizenship and determine by their votes what men and political principles shall, during the time fixed by the Constitution, control the administration of State government and represent New-York in the Federal Congress.

It is essential to our liberties and to the fair name of our State that this expression of popular judgment should be absolutely untrammeled and honest. When the control of office is secured by corruption or intimidation, and governmental policy is determined by the bribery of voters, elections become a farce and representative government a sham. An honest ballot and a fair count are of more importance to the people of this State than any political issues raised in this campaign by any party.

I call upon the people of this State to see that the election next Tuesday shall be an honest one. Recent legislative enactments have imposed almost every possible safeguard around the sanctity of the ballot. These enactments are substantially as follows, and to them I invite the attention of every voter, every peace officer, every Sheriff, and every District Attorney:

1. If any person, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person, pays or offers to pay, lend, or contribute, any money or valuable thing, or gives, offers, or promises to give or to endeavor to procure, any office, place, or employment to or for any voter, to induce such voter to vote or refrain from voting generally, or for or against any particular person or proposition, or on account of having so voted or refrained from voting, or to induce such voter to come to or remain away from the polls, or on account of having come to or remained away from the polls, both the person making the offer, promise, &c., and the person receiving and acting upon the offer are guilty of an infamous crime, punishable by imprisonment for not less than three months and not more than a year; and, in addition, the person making the offer, &c., is incapable of holding any public office, and the person receiving and acting on the offer is excluded from the right of suffrage for five years thereafter. Either may testify against the other, and the person so testifying is exempt from prosecution for his share in the transaction.

2. Any person who, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person, advances or pays, or causes to be paid, any money or other valuable thing, with the intent that the same or any part thereof shall be used in bribery at any election, or knowingly pays, or causes to be paid, any money or other valuable thing, to any person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or in part expended in bribery at any election, is guilty of an infamous crime, punishable by imprisonment for not less than three months and not more than one year, and by incapacity to hold any public office for five years thereafter.

3. Any person who, with the intent to promote the election of a person to an elective office, (a) furnishes entertainment to the electors before or during an election or town meeting at which such person is a candidate, or (b) pays for, procures, or engages to pay for such entertainment, or (c) furnishes money or other property, or engages to compensate any person for procuring the attendance of voters at the polls of such election or town meeting, or (d) contributes money for any other purpose than the printing and circulating of handbills, books, and other papers previous to an election or town meeting, or conveying poor or infirm electors to the polls, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than $500, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

4. A person or corporation who refuses to an employe entitled to vote at an election or town meeting the privilege of attending thereat, as provided by the election law, or subjects such employe to a penalty or reduction of wages because of the exercise of such privilege, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

5. Any person or corporation who directly or indirectly (a) uses or threatens to use any force, violence, or restraint, or inflicts or threatens to inflict an injury, damage, harm, or loss, or in any other manner practices intimidation upon or against any person in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting at any election, or to vote or refrain from voting for or against any particular person or persons, or for or against any proposition submitted to voters at such election, or to place or cause to be placed or refrain from placing or causing to be placed, his name upon a registry of voters, or on account of such person having voted or refrained from voting at such election, or having voted or refrained from voting for or against any particular person or persons, or for or against any proposition submitted to voters at such election, or having registered or refrained from registering as a voter; or (b) by abduction, duress, or any fraudulent device or contrivance whatever which impedes, prevents, or otherwise interferes with the free exercise of the elective franchise by any voter, or compels, induces, or prevails upon any voter to give or refrain from giving his vote for or against any particular person at any election; or, (c,) being an employer, pays his employe the salary or wages due in "pay envelopes," upon which there is written or printed any political motto, device, or argument containing threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of such employes, or within ninety days of a general or other election, puts or otherwise exhibits in the establishment or place where his employes are engaged in labor, any handbill or placard, containing any threat, notice, or information that if any particular ticket or candidate is elected or defeated, work in his place or establishment will cease, in whole or in part; his establishment be closed up, or the wages of his employes reduced, or other threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of his employes, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, if a corporation, shall, in addition, forfeit its charter.

6. Every person, who, knowing another person is not qualified to vote at the coming election, procures, aids, assists, counsels, or advises any such other person to vote at the coming election, or to go or come into any election district for the purpose of voting, is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in a State prison for not less than two nor more than five years.

7. Every person who has registered for the coming election in more than one district, or in any district where he will not be qualified to vote therein on election day, is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in State prison for five years.

8. Every person, whether challenged or not, voting or offering to vote at the coming election, if he is under twenty-one years of age, if he has not been a citizen of the United States for ten days, if he is not the time an inhabitant of another State or county, if he does not at the time reside in the election district, if he has not resided in the election district for the thirty days next preceding, if he has not resided in the county for the four months next preceding, if he has not been an inhabitant in this State for the one year next preceding is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the State prison for not less than two nor more than five years.

9. Every person, whether challenged or not, who votes, or offers to vote, at the coming election more than once, or under any other name than his own, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the State prison for not less than two nor more than five years.

Other statutes prescribe the precise duties of election officers and the rights of electors at the polls. The honor of our State and our love for American institutions demand that every citizen should obey all of these laws and look to their rigid enforcement.

As the people's Chief Magistrate, charged by the Constitution to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, I call upon all election officers, all District Attorneys, all Sheriffs, and all peace officers to see that the laws are strictly enforced, to the end that good order may prevail at the polls and the right of honest franchise be sacredly guarded, and I give warning to all Sheriffs and District Attorneys that all failures on their part to discharge their full duties respectively in the enforcement of the laws and in the prosecution of offenses against the laws shall be considered sufficient cause for their removal from office.

Done at the City of Hornellsville, this 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

By the Governor,
T. S. WILLIAMS, private secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Joliet, Ill., Nov. 1.—Gallus Mueller committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the heart. For twenty-five years Mr. Mueller had been chief clerk at the Northern Illinois State Prison here. He introduced into the prison the Bertillon system of measurement of convicts. No cause for the suicide is known.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 1.—George Rupp, proprietor of the Gruener Hôtel, and brother of Police Commissioner Rupp, was found dead in his room this morning. It is supposed his sudden death was due to heart disease.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Financial Troubles of a Suburban Traction Company.

ORANGE, Nov. 1.—The Suburban Traction Company of this city is on the verge of going into the hands or a receiver, but is fighting hard to prevent a foreclosure of the mortgage held by the American Loan and Trust Company which secures the payment of the bonds outstanding to the amount of $550,000. It is hoped by the management that they will be successful in their efforts to tide over their financial crisis, but this is by no means certain.

The news of the company's condition leaked out this week, when a meeting of its creditors was held and they were offered 50 cents on a dollar in payment of their claims. This offer the creditors have under advisement and may accept, and this is said to be the only terms upon which the stockholders will submit to a further assessment.

The Suburban Traction Company has been under heavy expense since it purchased the line between here and Bloomfield from the Orange Crosstown and Bloomfield Railway Company, nearly two years ago. The road was then run by horse power, and in Orange this was changed to electricity during the past year and the line extended to Eagle Rock. The Bloomfield Township Committee has just granted the company a franchise permitting it to operate its cars by electricity in that place, and until this was accomplished the managers did not expect to be able to clear expenses. The recent accident on the road on the Eagle Rock slope effectually scared off a number of capitalists who were going to advance money for the road, and suits against the road for damages aggregating $172,000 have been instituted. The floating debt of the company is $140,000, about $55,000 of which is unsecured.

Pennsylvania's Down-Town Offices.

For the convenience of the bankers, brokers, lawyers, and business men in general in the vicinity of Wall Street and the Stock Exchange, the Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office formerly at 113 Broadway, has been removed two doors below its former location, to 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) where every facility has been provided for the reservation of sleeping and parlor car space on limited and other trains to the West and South, and where a staff of experienced and attentive ticket sellers will be found constantly on duty, during business hours; assuring the public the promptest and best attention. With this office in the Trinity Building, and the old established offices continued at 1 Astor House and at 433 Broadway, besides an office at 261 Broadway, the convenience of the down-town business community has been well provided for by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is always in the van to meet the wishes and requirements of the citizens of New-York.

Conference of Railroad Men.

There was a conference between the Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association and a committee of the Central Traffic Association in this city yesterday for the purpose of formulating recommendations to be submitted to a meeting of the chief executive officers of Eastern and Western trunk lines to be held here to-day. The principal questions discussed were east-bound freight rates, export rates, and commissions on immigrant passenger business. An attempt will be made at the meeting to-day to adjust these questions in a manner satisfactory to all of the lines interested.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday ordered the receivers of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, on petition of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, to pay interest due on the consolidated trust bonds and the bonded coupon bonds of 1885 of the Erie Railway; the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Erie Railroad Company, and the first mortgage bonds of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Coal and Railroad Company.

—The Direcors of the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. in cash, making 5 per cent. for the year.

—Receiver W. J. Taylor of the Baltimore and Lehigh Railroad has transferred the Pennsylvania end of that road to the York Southern Railroad, under orders of the court.

—The sale of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad to the Reorganization Committee has been confirmed by the court. The new irectors will meet in Minneapolis to-day, and probably elect the following officers: President—W. L. Bull; Vice President—E. Hawley, and Treasurer—R. B. Hartshorn.

—The famous New-York Central locomotive 999, with Engineer Mink, drew the private car Traveler last Sunday from Fonda to Amsterdam, a distance of eleven miles, in 9 minuates, and from Amsterdam to Schenectady, sixteen miles, in 13 minutes.

—George Coppell was re-elected Chairman and E. T. Jeffery was re-elected President of the enver and Rio Grande Railroad by the new Board of irectors yesterday.

—A dispatch from Montreal says that several Boston capitalists are there in the interest of a scheme to build a railway from Quebec to the Labrador coast.

—Thomas W. Schumacher has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad in San Francisco, in place of G. W. Luce, resigned.

—Aldace F. Walker, receiver of the Atchison system, says that the railroad situation in the West is much better than it has been in a long time.

The Corrigan Will Contest.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 1.—The contest over the will of Father Corrigan was continued before Judge Hudspeth to-day. John O'Hara, one of the executors, gave the only evidence of importance. He testified that the estate was valued at $55,000. On this there are mortgages amounting to $30,000, and water rents, taxes, and other claims amounting to $32,000. The taxes may be adjusted and reduced, but when all the claims are paid there will be only $2,000 left at most. The case will be continued next Thursday.

Used Giant Powder to Steal $7.50.

CORONA, L. I., Nov. 1.—Burglars broke into the Long Island Railroad station here some time last night. They blew open the safe with giant powder. The force of the explosion wrecked the interior of the building. William J. Hamilton, the regular agent, is away, and the exact loss is not known. The station was in charge of E. J. Carry. He took in over $600 from commuters yesterday, and, not having the combination of the safe, took the money home with him. It is believed that there was $7.50 in the safe.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Major Charles R. Barnett, Quartermaster, is relieved from duty as Post Quartermaster, Fort Columbus and Governors Island, New-York Harbor, and will relieve Lieut. Col George H. Weeks, Deputy Quartermaster General, who will relieve Lieut. Col. Marshall I. Ludington, Deputy Quartermaster General at Washington. Lieut. Col. Luddington will proceed to Chicago, Ill., to relieve Col. Judson D. Bingham, Assistant Quartermaster General, who, upon being relieved, will settle his accounts, retaining station at Chicago, Ill.

—Major Amos S. Kimball, Quartermaster, upon expiration of his sick leave, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., to relieve Col. John G. Chandler, Assistant Quartermaster General, who, on being relieved, will settle his accounts, retaining station at San Francisco, Cal.

Leaves of Absence.—Capt. George E. Bushnell, Assistant Surgeon, ten days extended; Capt. A. H. Bowman, Ninth Infantry, twenty days; Capt. Philip G. Wales, Assistant Surgeon, one day extended; Major Clarence Ewen, Surgeon, six months.

—Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster, will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Preble, Me., and Fort Trumbull, Conn., to ascertain the condition and needs of the Quartermaster's department at those posts.

—Lieut. Harry L. Bailey, Twenty-first Infantry, is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the court-martial at Fort Columbus, N. Y., and Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, Seventeenth Infantry, is detailed as Judge Advocate.

—The following transfers in the Ninth Cavalry are made: Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, from Troop H to Troop L; Lieut. George F. Hamilton, from Troop L to Troop H.

—A court-martial was appointed at Fort Myer, Virginia, for the trial of enlisted men, Major Thomas C. Lebo, Sixth Cavalry, President.

Navy.

—Lieut. E. H. Dorn has been detached from the office of Naval Intelligence and ordered to ordnance instruction at Washington Navy Yard.

—Assistant Surgeon Armen Farenholt has been detached from instruction at the Naval Laboratory, Brooklyn, and ordered to the Vermont.

—Commander C. F. Goodrich has been detailed from the Concord, ordered home, and is to have three months' leave.

—Assistant Surgeon A. W. Durban has been ordered to instruction at the Naval Laboratory, Brooklyn.

—Assistant Surgeon A. W. Dunbar has been ordered to instruction at the Naval Laboratory, Brooklyn.

—Assistant Surgeon L W. Stone has been detached from the Vermont and placed on waiting orders.

—Commander J. E. Craig has been ordered to command the Concord per steamer of Nov. 15.

PALO ALTO TROTTERS SOLD

A GOOD AVERAGE OBTAINED FOR WESTERN TROTTERS.

Some Well-Bred Animals Were in Demand and Bluding Was Lively—Day Bell, by Palo Alto-Beautiful Bells, Bought by E. A. Manise for $5,500—Nutwood's Get Popular—Close of the Kellogg Sale at Madison Square Garden.

Peter C. Kellogg & Co. began the third day of their successful sale of trotting-bred horses at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in Madison Square Garden. The south side of the great building was comfortably filled and bluding was not slow.

The day's catalogue was made up of consignments from H. L. & F. D. Stout of Dubuque, Iowa, and from the late Senator Stanford's world-famed nursery at Palo Alto, Cal. The Dubuque horses kept the auctioneers busy until 2 o'clock, when the Californians were led into the ring.

The feature of the earlier sale was the high appreciation shown by the buyers for the get of Nutwood, and, as this was the first time the public has had an opportunity of bidding for the young sire's progeny, the demand for them was most flattering to his owner. In all, thirty head were sold by the Messrs. Stout, for the average price of $518.50.

Day Bell, the handsome black two-year-old son of Palo Alto and Beautiful Bells, was the first of the Californians led into the ring. He carried himself like a peacock and caused the spectators to crane their necks in an effort to have a look at him. J. C. Sibley of Franklin, Penn., a large breeder, made the first bid of $1,000. J. H. Shults and E. A. Manise at once took a hand and raised each other's five-hundred-dollar bids until $3,500 was reached. Sibley then dropped out, and Mr. Shults made it $4,000. Mr. Manise offered $5,000, and Shults says that he called $5,500. Mr. Kellogg understood him to say $5,100, and when Manise made it $5,500 and Shults did not increase it, the colt was knocked down to the former.

Day Bell is well bred, although some breeders might object to him on account of close-up thoroughbred lines, which he comes by through his paternal dam, Dame Winnie, (thoroughbred,) and through his maternal grandmare, The Moor, who was out of the thoroughbred Bells of Wabash. His dam, Beautiful Bells, has produced eight foals with records between 2:12¾ and 2:24½, among them being the champion yearling of this year, Adbell, 2:23 flat.

Among those at the sale were Robert and David Bonner, C. H. Nelson, owner of the celebrated Maine stallion of the same name; J. H. Shults, and Malcom Forbes, Boston. Ex-Secretary of the Navy W. C. Whitney was a looker-on during the afternoon.

The horses sold and their prices were:

PROPERTY OF H. L. & F. D. STOUT, DUBUQUE, IOWA.

Sue Wood, ch. f., 3, by Nutwood, 2:18¾; Sunol Wilkes, by George Wilkes; Elwood Smith, Erie, Penn.	$510
Julia W., b. f., 4, by Nutwood-Miss Whitefoot, by Mambrino Boy, 2:25½; Albert E. Tracy, Chatham,	540
Maneda, b. f., 2, by Nutwood-Allie D., by Mambrino Boy; B. T. Tyler, Medford, Mass.	200
Minnie Bell, ch. f., 2, by Nutwood-May Bell, by Dictator, 113; G. Reusens, city.	550
Chestnut filly, 1, by Nutwood-Alma, by Dictator; S. H. Sullivan, Louisville, Ky.	400
Cerisette, b. f., 3, by Nutwood-Jessie Stamboul, by Stamboul; John H. Grout, Boston.	480
Cherrycroft, ch. c., 2, by Nutwood-Juniata, by Cuyler 100; E. S. Wells, Glenmore, N. J.	520
Taucet, ch. f., 2, by Nutwood-Juniata, by Cuyler 100; E. A. Engler, Dubuque, Iowa.	300
Foxglove, (2:24½, pacing,) ch. f., by Nutwood-Four Lines, by Blackwood 74; S. H. Sullivan, Louisville, Ky.	680
Claudina, b. f., by Nutwood-Carrie, (2:29¾,) by George Wilkes; Frank Fox, city.	1,000
Gilbirta, ch. f., 2, by Nutwood-Four Lines, by Blackwood; Frank Fox, city.	500
Donnie, gr. c., 4, by Nutwood-Dalphine, by Harold 413; Frank Fox, city.	1,050
Indika, ch. f., 2, by Nutwood-Iona, 2:17½, by Alcyone; E. A. Engler, Dubuque, Iowa.	860
Chestnut filly, 1, by Nutwood-Iona, by Alcyone; Thomas Black, Brooklyn.	760
Acacia, ch. f., 4, by Nutwood-Alpha, 2:25½, by Alcantara; C. & F. Ridgley, Springfield, Ill.	1,025
Bay filly, 1, by Nutwood-Velvet, by Volunteer 55; Frank Fox, city.	325
Utility, 2:20¾, ch. m., 9, by Electioneer-Consolation, by Dictator, 113; S. H. Sullivan, Louisville, Ky.	805
Fox, city.	450
Chestnut filly, 1, by Nutwood-Abbie S., by Electioneer; E. A. Engler, Dubuque, Iowa.	230
Wayburn, ch. c., 3, by Nutwood-Blanche L., by William L, 4244; Albert E. Tracy, Chatham, N. Y.	1,125
Glennie, b. f., 3, by Nutwood-Georgiana, 2:20¾, by George Wilkes; T. D. Warren, Bridgeport, Conn.	335
Nutwood Queen, blk. m., 11, by Nutwood-Lady M., by Almont 33; J. S. Ferguson, city.	350
Queen Wilton, blk. f., 3, by Wilton, 2:19¼, Nutwood Queen; W. Light, city.	650
Enoma, b. f., 2, by Nutwood-Sanquoir, by George Wilkes; J. Denton, Gravesend, L. I.	460
Bay colt, 1, by Nutwood-Essie, by George Wilkes; R. Fritz, Easton, Penn.	380
Bay filly, 1, by Nutwood-Bessie S., by Herr's Mambrino Patchen 58; Peter Wyckoff, Berlin, N. Y.	220
Nora Wilkes, b. m., 12, by George Wilkes-Nora Lee, 2:29½, by Woodford-Mambrino; S. H. Sullivan, Louisville, Ky.	460
Agatha, b. m., 5, by Nutwood-Ada S., by Mambrino Boy, 2:26½; A. N. Ryerson, City.	240
Hafiz, ch. c., 2, by Nutwood-Marmora, by Harold, (413;) J. A. Gregory, Sidney, N. Y.	390
Candace, ch. m., 13, by Harold-Fairy Bell, by Belmont, (64;) S. H. Sullivan, Louisville, Ky.	250
Total, thirty head	$15,555
Average, $518.50.	

PROPERTY OF PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

Day Bell, (21,216,) blk. c., 2, by Palo Alto, 2:08¾, Beautiful Bells, by The Moor, 870; E. A. Manise, Plainfield, Mass.	$5,500
Etta, ch. f., 1, by Advertiser, 2:15¾, Esther, (thoroughbred;) G. A. Litchfield, Boston, Mass.	1,000
Eiffel, b. c., 1, by Palo Alto-Effie, by Piedmont, (964;) W. S. Briggs, Taunton, Mass.	625
Alturas, b. f., 2, by Azmoor, 2:20¼, Ahwaga, by Gen. Benton; Mark Williams, Brooklyn.	1,050
Fermola, ch. f., 1, by Lone Pine (22,606,) Ahwaga; Dr. S. E. Ullman, city.	320
Azan, (22,428,) b. c., 2, by Azmoor (2:20¼)-Ariana, 2:26, by Ansel, 2:20; W. J. & A. M. Shepherd, Shepherdstown, West Va.	560
Mithra, ch. f., 2, by Advertiser-Manola, by Hambletonian, Jr., (1882;) J. Alexander, Ithaca, N. Y.	510
Jesse, 2:34¾, br. c., 3, by Electricity-Jennie Benton, by Gen. Benton; Henderson Brothers, Kenenna, Ind.	775
Gluber, 2:38½, 2, by Electricity-Jennie Benton; John E. Thayer, Lancaster, Mass.	900
Manzanete, b. f., 1, by Langton (2:21¾)-Manzanita, 2:16; W. B. Nelson, Stillwater, N. Y.	400
Larco, 21,219, b. c., 2, by Azmoor-Laureola, by Benefit; P. H. Powers, Brookyn.	800
J. C. Simpson, 21,246, (Speedwell,) b. c., 3, by Antego (2:16¼)-Coral, 2:18¾; Steiner Brothers, Blufton, Ohio.	675
Bay gelding, 4, by Jim Young-Clipper; M. K. Harris, Newark, N. J.	240
Toneful, b. f., 2, by Stamboul-Antonia, by Electioneer; C. & F. Ridgley, Springfield, Ill.	390
Aminta, b. f., 2, by Palo Alto-America, by Hambletonian 10; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	600
Langton, 2:21¾, b. h., 7, by Alfred (2:25)-Laura C., 2:29¼, by Electioneer; W. A. Rich, Boston.	550
Oman, 21,238, b. c., 2, by Palo Alto-Nellie Benton, 2:30, by Gen. Benton; P. T. Radiker, city.	740
A. A. A., 2:25, b. f., 3, by Azmoor-Abbess, by Mohawk Chief; Charles H. Kerner, Great Barrington, Mass.	1,400
Emir, b. c., 2, by Advertiser-Corinna Rotson, (thoroughbred;) J. H. Shults, Parkville, L. I.	1,300
Manco, 21,225, b. c., 2, by Palo Alto-Madeline, by Electioneer; J. M. Galvan, Boston.	275
Golconda, b. f., 2, by Palo Alto-Glencora, by Mohawk Chief; W. C. Harrington, Troy, N. Y.	475
Total, twenty-one head	$19,085
Average.	$909
Pancora, br. f., 1, by Lone Pine-Glencora, by Mohawk Chief; G. H. Hicks, Allston, Mass.	260
Blue Gum, 22,433, b. c., 2, by Nephew-Gem, by General Benton; Peter Donohue, Hartford, Conn.	520
Gloria, br. f., 3, by Nephew-Morning Glory, by Electioneer; George A. Litchfield, Boston	750
Ceda S., blk. f., 2, by Ambassador-Ceda, by Electioneer; Gen. Jacob Balz, city.	400
Aviola, (Zella,) b. f., 2, by Palo Alto-Viola, by General Benton; Robert Bonner, city.	1,200
Star Boy, br. c., 1, by Stamboul-Susette, 2:23¾, by Electioneer; R. T. McDonald, Fort Wayne, Ind.	600
Don Whips, b. c., 2, by Whips (2:27½)-Prima Donna, by Mohawk Chief; C. I. Hood, Lowell, Mass.	600
Trumah, 2:12 at 4 years, b. h., 6, by Electioneer-Telie, by General Benton; R. T. McDonald, Fort Wayne, Ind.	1,100
Tiffany, ch. c., 1, by Advertiser-Telie; G. H. Paine, Detroit, Mich.	550
Cecil Azmoor, b. f., 2, by Azmoor-Cecil, by General Benton; W. A. Rich, Boston.	275
Cecile, b. f., 1, by Advertiser-Cecil; J. H. Shults, Parkville.	400
Paora, ch. c., 1, by Palo Alto-Wazana, by General Benton; Gustave Nelson, city.	500
Nava, b. f., 2, by Advertiser-Waxy, by Electioneer; G. A. Litchfield, Boston.	380
Palo Alto Sprite, ch. f., 2, by Palo Alto-Sprite, by Belmont, 64; William Hoegg, city.	700
Ebis, 21,235, ch. c., 2, by Advertiser-Sprite; B. H. Wright, Mobjock Bay, Vt.	300
Sparta, ch. c., 1, by Lone Pine-Sprite; George Happen, Manchester, Conn.	250
Advance, 2:22¾, by Electioneer-Lady Amanda, (thoroughbred;) Dr. T. W. Brophy, Fox Lake, Ill.	1,250
Soquel, 22,619, (Gerald,) gr. c., 2, by Azmoor-Sontag Mohawk; A. B. Sprague, Moosup, Conn.	800
Patmita, gr. f., 1, by Lone Pine-Sontag Mohawk; J. Malcolm Forbes, Boston.	625
Narida, b. f., 2, by Palo Alto-Lilaneer, by Electioneer; C. H. Kerner, Great Barrington, Mass.	2,600
Rustam, (21,231,) b. c., 2, by Azmoor-Rosemont, by Piedmont; Robert Bonner, city.	1,250
Ugolie, (22,623,) b. c., 3, by Electioneer-Helpmate (thoroughbred;) William Wharton, Brooklyn.	600
Palori, b. c., 1, by Palo Alto-Lorita, by Piedmont; G. W. Reagan, St. Albans, Vt.	450
Adwild, b. f., 1, by Advertiser-Wildmont, by Piedmont; W. H. Marrett, Boston.	1,125
Bertonia, b. f., 2, by Wilps-Barnes, by Hambletonian, 725; E. Felix, city.	910
Total, 46 head	$37,480
Average.	$815

PROPERTY BURKE & VIOGET, MENLO PARK, CAL.

Henderson Brothers, Kewanna, Ind.	$500

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—A new carriage, built for the German Emperor, is provided with electric lamps, which contain small accumulators. One is placed on the breast of each horse, also on the point of the pole of the carriage, at the sides, and at the rear of the vehicle. Thus distributed, they will make the route at night as light as at noonday for a distance of about fifty paces from the equipage, while the vehicle itself, with its imperial occupants, will remain in perfect darkness. At the same time, the horses' eyes will not be in any way injured by the glare from the lamps.

—The Parkway Driving Club has arranged a three-cornered match, to be trotted Nov. 6, between H. T. Bedford's bay mare Wanda, J. P. Gibbs's bay gelding Cepheus, and Isaac Fleming's brown gelding San Pedro, best three heats in five, $250 a corner, the association to add $250. The winner will receive $750, the second horse to save his stake. There will be a 2:34 class trot on the same day for a purse of $300.

—Tattersalls' two days' sale of trotting stock begins at 10 o'clock this morning at Madison Square Garden, with the entire horse property of the Kalamazoo Farm.

—C. J. Hamlin's trotters won $75,000 in purses and specials this season. Robert J. won nearly a third of the total.

HARVARD, 40; BOSTON A. A., 0.

The Crimson Team Played with Snap and Made Holes in Boston's Line.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 1.—The postponed game this afternoon of Harvard with the Boston Athletic Association was interesting, though one-sided. Harvard men played with snap. Holes were made at frequent intervals at almost every point in the Bostons' line, mainly through the force and superior energy of Harvard.

Harvard rushed the ball in the first half until a touch-down was made by Wrightington and goal kicked by Arthur Brewer.

Boston Athletic Association could not advance the ball and it went to Harvard and another touch-down was made by Wrightington and a goal by Arthur Brewer. Charlie Brewer made several pretty runs through the Boston's line for another touch-down. Goal was missed by A. Brewer. The first half ended with a touch-down by Wrightington and goal by Arthur Brewer. Score—20 to 0.

In the second half, two runs by C. Brewer of seventy-five yards gave touch-downs from which goals were kicked, and the game ended with a run of seventy-five yards by Whittemore, resulting in the final touch-down and goal.

Best playing for Harvard was done by Waters, C. Brewer, Hallowell, Wrightington, and Mackie.

Score—Harvard, 40; Boston Athletic Association, 0.

Attendance, 2,500. Referee—Dr. Brooks. Umpire—Mr. Beal. Linesman—F. A. Wood.

Brooklyn High School, 8; Berkeley, 4.

Brooklyn High School.	Positions.	Berkeley School.
Lauer	Left end	Scott.
Neuhaus	Left tackle	Bayne.
Moore	Left guard	Sprague.
Brown	Centre	Allen.
Browning	Right guard	Hayden.
Dickson—Buell	Right tackle	Martin.
Cambell	Right end	Hasbrouck.
Watt	Quarter back	Potts.
Wright	Left half back	Elliot.
Clark	Right half back	Galloway.
Griffin	Full back	Pier.

The Brooklyn High School football team defeated the Berkeley School eleven at Berkeley Oval yesterday. Both schools claim the championships of their respective leagues. For the High School the star playing was done by Clark, Griffin, Weightman, and Neuhaus. Galloway and Pier did the best work for Berkeley.

Score: Brooklyn High School, 8; Berkeley School, 4. Touch-downs—Griffin, Neuhaus, and Galloway.

Results at Narragansett.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300; five furlongs. Hailstone, 108 pounds, (Rieff, 3 to 5, won by half a length; Lady Richmond, 112, (Welsh,) 4 to 1, second, and Deno, 120, (Banks,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:06⅛. Antonio, Carnation, and Sweden also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300; five furlongs. Ferrier, 122 pounds, (Hunn, 8 to 1, won driving by half a length; Carissa, 104, (Taylor, 15 to 1, second, and Conductor McSweeney, 94, (Garner,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:05. Onward, Trouble, Harry Keister, Tormentor, and Tom Harding also ran. The latter burst a blood vessel in the stretch.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400; one mile. Fidello, 98 pounds, (Lamley,) 7 to 2, won in a gallop by four lengths; Dwight, 95, (Garner,) 2 to 1, second, and Galloping King, 108, (Noble,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:49¾. Blue Boy, Saunterer, and Willie McAuliffe also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $300; five and a half furlongs. Charter, 102 pounds, (Lamley,) 4 to 1, won driving by a length and a half; Blue Garter, 112, (Mosley,) 8 to 2, second, and Solitaire, 104, (Taylor,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:14. Lafayette, Briscoe, Torchbearer, Patrolman, and Busirus also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300; one mile and a furlong. Hartford, 103 pounds, (Rieff,) 5 to 1, won driving; Major General, 106, (Hamilton,) 2 to 1, second, and Mendicant, 105, (Welsh,) 8 to 5, third. Time—2:03¾. Clarus, Wilmar, and Chauncey also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Heavyweight handicap, six furlongs. Aurelia, 114 pounds, (Fox,) 4 to 1, won handily by twelve lengths; Speculation, 122, (Snedeker,) 1 to 2, second, and Red John, 120, (Moseby,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:19¼.

Racing at St. Asaph's.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400. Five and one-half furlongs. Will Elliott, 102, (E. Tribe,) 5 to 1, won; Harrington, 109, (Sims,) 1 to 4, second; Restraint, 94, (Keefe,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:11¼. Hulinut and Walcott also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300. Six furlongs. Emma, 100, (C. Corrigan,) 5 to 2, won; Romping Girl, 115, (Sims,) 6 to 5, second; Evelyn Carter filly, 100, (Penn,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Little Ella and Thyra also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Heavy handicap; purse $400. One mile. Lizzie, 110, (Keefe,) 10 to 1, won; Cockade, (Doggett,) 7 to 5, second; Paris, 115, (Bergen,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:45¾. Judge Morrow, Illume, and Bonaventure also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; purse $300. Six and one-half furlongs. Flirt, 100, (Sims,) 3 to 5, won; Star Actress, 111, (Penn,) 5 to 1, second; Gleesome, 110, (Littlefield,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:25¼. Virago and Micmac Queen also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; purse $300. Five furlongs. Punch, 102, (Bergen,) 7 to 1, won; Ella Reed, 95, (R. Doggett,) 8 to 5, second; Etesian, 108, (Sims,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:04½. Benefactor, St. Vincent, Jack the Jew, Amsterdam, Marigold filly, and Apprentice also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; purse $300. One and one-sixteenth miles. Gerhan, 103, (E. Tribe,) 6 to 5, won; Little Tom, 93, (Nacey,) 150 to 1, second; Little Matt, 103, (Griffin,) 7 to 10, third. Time—1:52¾. Westchester also ran.

Calendar of Sports.

FRIDAY, NOV. 2.

Club smoker and monthly meeting of the East Orange Cyclers, at clubhouse, East Orange, 8 P. M.

National Beagle Club trials, at Hempstead, L. I.

Meeting of the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn, at 80 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Meeting of the Riverside Wheelmen, at clubhouse, 252 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 8:30 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3.

Gymkhana races and live-pigeon shoot at the Westchester Country Club grounds.

Hunt meet of the Meadowbrook Hunt, at Roslyn Breakwater, L. I.

Chess.—International tournament, at the Union Square Hotel, 5 P. M.

Football.—Yale vs. Brown, at Providence; Crescent Athletic Club vs. Amherst, at Eastern Park; New-York Young Men's Christian Association vs. Orange Young Men's Christian Association, at Mott Haven; Hackettstown Seminary vs. Brooklyn High School, at Hackettstown; Cranford Athletic Club vs. Newark Academy, at Cranford; University of Michigan vs. Cornell, at Ithaca; Cadets vs. Lehigh, at Annapolis; Englewood vs. Montclair, at Montclair; Cadets vs. Union College, at West Point; Dartmouth vs. Williams, at Hanover; New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Princeton Seminary, at Bergen Point; Varuna Boat Club vs. Jaspers of Manhattan College; Columbia Freshmen vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Athletic Association, at William's Bridge; Massachusetts Institute of Technology vs. Amherst, at Boston; Leak School vs. Columbians of Brooklyn, at Plainfield; Adelphi vs. Roseville, at Prospect Park

The impecunious man just now
Is trying to look well dressed
With a pair of '94 trousers and
A '93 coat and vest.
—N. Y. Herald.

We are selling our rightly made clothes to an unusually large number of men who are making their first experiment in readymade.

Whether it be a sign of impecuniosity or of good sense the result is that the tailor seldom regains a customer we have once clothed.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

PORTRAITS OF FAIR WOMEN

SOCIAL LEADERS OF TWO CENTURIES SEEN IN THE ACADEMY.

Some on Canvas, Others Living Representatives of American Beauty and Fashion—Successful Opening Day of the Exhibition—The Guests Received by Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg—Costumes in the Pictures—Advancement in Portrait Painting.

Society, art, music, fashion, and flowers were the features at the formal opening of the Exhibition of Portraits of Women at the Academy of Design yesterday afternoon and evening.

The feminine aristocracy of several nations and generations, the society women of many years ago, yesterday, and to-day, in all manner of old-fashioned and modern costumes and poses—in fact all sorts and conditions of fashionable women, some on canvas, others in real life—were gathered together. The social leaders of a hundred years ago and those of the latter part of the nineteenth century were under one roof. There were women whose names have often been recorded by the historians of the past, and others whose names will appear on the pages of future histories. There were the ancestors of those who are now prominent in the fashionable worlds of the leading cities in Europe and America, and there were the women of to-day who are to be seen at the balls and operas of Paris and New-York and at Court in London.

It is safe to say that never before in this country has there been so large a representation of the beau monde of two centuries and two hemispheres.

The exhibition may well be called a battle for precedence in the eyes of the public between art and aristocracy. The signatures of artists on the portraits and miniatures are on view as well as the paintings, but yesterday was society's day at the exhibit, and the gathering in the Academy was more interested in the portraits than in the artists who had painted them.

Besides this happy competition between art and society there was a merry little rivalry between the portraits and the women who viewed them. As is the case at most such affairs, there were a large number of people present who were more anxious to see who was there in real life than who was there "in oils and water colors." As a society man said, "It was as much an exhibition of women as of women's portraits."

There has been a great deal of talk lately concerning differences of opinion which have been said to exist between members of the Ladies' and Artists' Committees. It has been said that some of the women interested in the exhibition have wished to overlook the requirements of art in placing the portraits so as to bring some of the paintings into greater prominence of position on the walls of the galleries than others. It has also been said that the artists managing the display have wished to hang the pictures to produce the most artistic effects, and without recognition of the social distinction of those whose portraits are displayed.

A member of the Artists' Committee said yesterday that there was little or no truth in this story, and that there can be none of the jealousy which some papers predicted would exist in the minds of society women whose miniatures and portraits appear in the exposition, as no one of the pictures occupies a more prominent position than any other.

The floral and tapestry decorations of the Academy were elaborate and artistic. The main staircase leading to the entrance hall was banked on either side with chrysanthemums of every hue, rising from beds of ferns and evergreens of all descriptions. A mass of American Beauty roses was at the head of the stairs leading to the galleries. Tall palms and potted plants stood at intervals on the two stairways and in the corners of the entrance hall.

Owing to the novelty of the affair, society people were at variance as to the most appropriate costumes to wear. Some of the men who were there in the afternoon appeared in frock coats, and others in business suits. The women who visited the exhibit before dinner wore tailor-made suits and walking costumes, and not reception gowns, as was expected. In the evening they appeared in dinner dresses.

As the visitors to the display came and went at all hours between 2 and 11 o'clock P. M., the galleries were at no time unpleasantly crowded.

Tea, coffee, chocolate, consommé, and the other refreshments always found at afternoon receptions were served by Sherry in the North Gallery, on the lower floor, during the afternoon and evening. The Hungarian Band furnished music.

Among the society women to arrive first was Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, who is one of the Ladies' Committee. Mrs. Ladenburg was strikingly handsome, in a rich, black velvet gown and broad-brimmed hat of the same material. She received the guests, with the aid of Mrs. Robert B. Potter, Mrs. H. W. Gray, Mrs. John A. Lowery, Mrs. Charles de Rham, Jr., and Mrs. J. Hobart Warren.

The galleries were well filled by 4 o'clock with society women, who, soon after their arrival, congregated in little groups before the portraits of their ancestors, relatives, or friends, sometimes discussing the portraits, sometimes chatting about the originals, and sometimes admiring some of the costumes in the paintings and occasionally severely criticising others. The fashions of every epoch in the past two centuries were shown in the portraits.

The East Gallery was probably the most popular with those of the younger set present, for in it were portraits of the many young married and unmarried people who will be seen at the opera, Horse Show, and other fashionable entertainments of the season in New-York this season.

Among these portraits was one of Miss Edith Woodward, by Charles Frederick Naegele. Miss Woodward, who is a daughter of Mrs. William Woodward, Jr., and a niece of James T. Woodward, was among last Winter's most prominent débutantes. The portrait is an excellent likeness.

Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin's portrait, which hangs in the entrance hall, was probably talked of as much as any in the exhibition. No one who has known her could fail to recognize Mrs. Iselin, who was formerly Miss Hope Goddard of Providence, R. I.

More than one of her friends, upon coming up the main stairway, were heard to say, "Why, there's Hope Goddard. It's an excellent likeness." In her portrait, Mrs. Iselin's gown is of yellow chiffon, cut low at the neck, and caught at the waist with a long sash of white satin. She carries a single white rose, and many of her friends declared she looks in her picture just as they have seen her in real life.

One of the most familiar faces in the South Gallery was that of Mrs. George F. Baker, whose portrait, by Dagnan-Bouveret, was displayed. Mrs. Baker's costume is a handsome reception gown of velvet.

The pretty Miss Lila Thorne, who is well known in society, was well represented by her portrait in the North Gallery, which was painted by William Thorne and loaned to the exhibition by Miss Thorne's mother.

The pastel of Miss Ethel Stokes, who is to make her début in New-York society this Winter, was among those of general interest. It is by Ellis Roberts, and was loaned by Miss Stokes's mother, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes.

Members of the various committees in charge of the exhibition were so well pleased with the success of its opening day and the promise of continued success during the next three weeks that they are already contemplating another novel affair of much the same kind, to take place next Autumn. They are talking of giving an exhibition of children's portraits and antique laces of various kinds.

The treasuries of St. John's Guild and the Orthopaedic Hospital, in whose aid the exhibition is given, should be well replenished, judging from the large number of persons present yesterday and from the quantity of tickets which have been sold for the coming three weeks of the display, which is to close on Oct. 24.

Portraits which were at all times being discussed and admired, owing to the fact that their originals are leaders in the social world of to-day, were those of Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Astor, Miss Amy Bend, Mrs. George Griswold, Mrs. John Hobart Warren, Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, Miss Grace G. Wilson, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Seward Webb, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Henry G. Marquand, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. George Sullivan, Mrs. William Eno, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. J. C. Wilmerding, Mrs. C. H. T. Collis.

Among the miniatures of New-York society women were those of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. F. F. Jones, Mrs. Theodore Seligman, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Yznaga, Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, and Mrs. Bayard Cutting.

Among the men receiving with the Ladies' Committee were Henry Marquand, Robert Waller, Jr., James Speyer, Charles T. Barney, William F. King, H. Walter Webb, Osgood Welsh, Francis Lathrop, J. Carroll Beckwith, William M. Chase, William A. Coffin, Benjamin C. Porter, and Stanford White.

Some of those present were Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Francis Delafield, the Misses Delafield, Mrs. Gordon McDonald, Mrs. B. L. Porter, Mrs. Marquand, Mrs. Henry G. Marquand, Thomas B. Clarke and Miss Clarke, Miss Maud Livingston, Miss Alice Nicholas, Mrs. James K. Whitaker, Charles Lanier, Howard Lapsley, Miss Kernochan, Harry Pelham Robbins, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Miss John N. Beekman, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. George H. Bend, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. Arthur Bird, Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, Mrs. James Lawrence Breese, Mrs. William Lanman Bull, Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Mrs. Frederick Chauncey, Mrs. William G. Choate, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Mrs. Stuart A. Coats, Mrs. Austin Corbin, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. William Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Paul Dana, and Mrs. William Starr Dana.

Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Warren E. Dennis, Mrs. Richard H. Derby, Mrs. William P. Douglas, Mrs. James G. K. Duer, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Frederic de Peyster Foster, Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, Miss Furniss, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. H. W. Gray, Mrs. William D. Guthrie, Mrs. Alfred S. Heidelbach, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Miss Hoffman, Mrs. Harry B. Hollins, Mrs. Henry Holt, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Percy R. King, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mrs. F. M. Lathrop, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Frank Lazarus, Mrs. Benoni Lockwood, Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis, Mrs. George B. Loring.

Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mrs. John A. Lowery, Miss Lusk, Mrs. Henry G. Marquand, Miss Miller, Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Jr., Mrs. J. Archibald Murray, Mrs. Thomas Newbold, Miss Parsons, Mrs. Robert B. Potter, Mrs. George Rutledge Preston, Mrs. J. Dyneley Prince, Mrs. Charles De Rham, Jr., Mrs. Arthur Randolph, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., Mrs. William Robison, Miss Roosevelt, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Miss Schurz, Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab.

Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Marion Story, Mrs. William E. Strong, Mrs. William J. Strong, Mrs. Oliver Summer Teall, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. Hobart Warren, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mrs. Arthur N. Welman, Miss Whitney, Mrs. Frederick W. Whitredge, and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop.

COSTUMES IN THE PICTURES.

Many of the Originals of the Portraits Present at the Opening.

Whether James Speyer, when the idea of the portrait gallery of women first came to him, intended it to be a real art exhibit, a shrewd scheme for raising money for worthy charities, or a genuine beauty show, he succeeded beyond thought in all three. But it was to see a collection of beautiful women of the present day that the people gathered yesterday, and they showed it by the singleness of purpose with which they neglected the Marie Antoinettes, Lady Jane Grays, Josephines, Nell Gwynnes, and other interesting personages of days gone by.

The most interesting part of the exhibit was the comparison of the subjects of the paintings on the walls with the originals on the floor. Charming women in chic walking gowns gazed at their doubles in the gayly-dressed company on canvas with interest, and fathers, husbands, and brothers were filled with admiration and a delightful sense of ownership.

Criticisms of all kinds were freely given, and were often so entirely at variance with each other as to be exceedingly amusing.

The charming picture by William M. Chase of his wife, which is familiar to all visitors to his studio, came in almost at the same moment for adverse remarks and for extravagant praise from unprofessional critics.

Mr. Chase himself was present talking with the guests, who listened to his comments on the exhibition with interest.

One of the portraits that brought forth some very favorable comments from Mr. Chase and his companions was that of Mrs. MacDaniel, painted by Thomas Hicks and loaned by Charles A. Dana.

Mrs. William Astor was present, wearing a black silk gown and coat, with a crêpe cape and a little black bonnet, with a crêpe veil at the back. A jeweled watch was secured to the front of her gown, her bracelets were set with diamonds, and in her ears were rings, each set with an immense solitaire pearl. These earrings are copied in the portrait of Mrs. Astor in the south gallery. In the portrait she wears an evening dress of black satin, with a necklace of pearls and a Marie Stuart headdress. The likeness to Mrs. Astor is striking.

In the same gallery is the portrait of Mrs. R. T. Wilson. She wears a crimson gown, with soft lace around the neck, and a beautiful coronet surmounts the waving bands of her gray hair. Mrs. Wilson was easily recognized by strangers as she walked about the galleries with her husband.

"It was done by Miss Mills, a young American girl," said J. Pierpont Morgan, as he stood in front of a beautiful pastel of Miss Louise Morgan, which is one of the most attractive pictures in the gallery. The figure stands in an easy, girlish position. In one hand Miss Morgan holds a cluster of La France roses. The round arms are softened by the sheer muslin of the sleeves that cover them, and above the piquant face is a large leghorn hat trimmed with white plumes. "There is quite a resemblance to Mrs. Cleveland in the face," said a visitor. "There certainly is, and "the first lady of the land" need not feel displeased at the comparison. Mrs. Morgan did not come in from the country to visit the exhibition.

A large portrait beside that of Miss Morgan is Mrs. S. J. Colgate's, in which she wears a simple gown of white. Mrs. C. C. Baldwin is pictured in a plain, impressive gown of blue velvet.

"That is a magnificent portrait," the friends of Mrs. R. L. Cutting say as they pass her picture in the east gallery. She wears a plain gown of black satin, cut square at the neck.

Miss E. V. Sloane wears a gown of blue tulle and silk that contrasts beautifully with the reddish brown of her hair.

The portrait of Mrs. R. S. Cassatt, taken as she sits in an easy position reading a newspaper, is by Miss Cassatt. Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster's picture shows her in black, with a cluster of violets in her corsage. A ruby in a pin and an emerald in a ring are so natural that a visitor was caught examining them closely to see if they were not actually set into the canvas.

Mrs. James H. Beekman is in white, reclining upon a tiger skin.

Over the doorway leading from the East Gallery into the North Gallery is a picture of one of the most beautiful women to be seen in the exhibition, Mrs. Charles de Kay. Her gown is of white tulle and silk, with white flowers outlining the low-cut body. The figure is bending forward slightly, and in the hands is a single white rose.

The portrait of Miss Elsie De Wolf receives some unfavorable comments because of the bright colors of her costume and the uncolored reproduction is much prettier, according to the taste of the ordinary woman.

A large picture of Mrs. William Seward Webb, in evening dress, with her young son in velvet knickerbockers beside her, receives a great deal of admiration.

Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt is represented in a full-length picture by Millais. Mrs. Elisha Dyer is painted in a pale green gauze gown, with pearls. For a partial background a wrap of crimson is shown.

A large picture of Julien Gorden has drapery of green gauze, and soft folds of velvet encircle the string of pearls. Prettier than this is a miniature of Mrs. Van Rennesläer Cruger, in which an empire gown is worn and a long string of pearls.

Mrs. Henry Clews also wears a long string of pearls, passing over one shoulder and down under the arm, in her portrait. She is represented at the foot of a stirway. Her gown is of white satin, with a gauze scarf of blue.

Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin appears to be just dimpling into smiles in one of the most charming portraits on exhibition. Her gown is a simple pink satin one.

There is a beautiful portrait of Mrs. Henry G. Marquand, in which she wears a black gown, adorned by a single rose.

The friends of Mrs. Adrian Iselin make a great many flattering remarks about her portrait.

Mrs. George Sullivan (Sarah Winthrop) appears in a quaint gown of blue. A beautiful picture is that of Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, wearing an elegant evening dress of brocaded satin, and a fetching little portrait is that of Miss Lauterbach in black tulle and pink roses.

Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney is a beautiful woman, well known to Summer visitors at Bar Harbor. The irreverent critics were not entirely satisfied with her portrait. They liked the arrangement of tiger lilies she carried, but they grew sympathetic when they looked at the subject of the picture, for they were sure she looked "both hungry and cold," as one woman was heard to remark.

One portrait that every New-Yorker was interested in was that of Miss Maud Lorillard, who, as Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, has just returned from one of the longest wedding trips on record, an eighteen-month's tour around the world. The costume in the picture is very picturesque, and just suited to the fresh face shown. The gown is a soft shade of pink, with a white fichu. Long tan gloves are worn, and a big black hat.

The New-York women at present in politics will be interested in a beautiful portrait of Lady Randolph Churchill as "A Primrose Dame," wearing a pink gown and white fichu, and carrying a large hat. The costume is fetching enough to draw the heart out of even a Tammany Tiger.

ART IN THE PORTRAITS OF WOMEN.

Value of Expression in the Modern Ideals of Types of Beauty.

In the agreeable clamor of conversations threaded like pearls in the galleries of the National Academy of Design yesterday, one could admire with intenser pleasure the works that were admired in the quietness of the day before, and discover others that escaped attention then, like violets under their leaves.

There were women as great among those whose portraits were not upon the walls as among those whose portraits were resplendent there, and one thought that, except those for whom a real painter has created immortality, few persons could flatter themselves that the future would know what their physical beings and their faces were.

Thinkers and observers will certainly rejoice in the possession of the vivid and sincere impressions of illustrious, or simply curious, figures of the present time that Chase, Sargent, Whistler, and others have painted, and one wished that artists of today, who have renounced the cold madrigals of ancient landscapes, might replace, also, in their real light, the distinguished figures of the past.

The portraits of the latter are beautiful, also. There are in them, as in the portraits of the moderns, eyes large and brilliant, under rich eyebrows; complexions of warm pallor and amber-colored, attitudes of bent lilies, soft, vivid, and tremulous locks of hair; necks like towers of ivory, and infinite gracefulness; but, in their entirety, they lack the delightful expressions of intelligence, led by a supreme will into elegance, youth, and charm; of easy faculty to wear aerial laces and bows of emerald; learned in the exercise of being a sovereign in a plain dress, and of art to wear as works of art ornaments which formerly usually appeared to be only gold and jewels.

There is in the portraits of women of the present time a learned attractiveness which demonstrates that modern thought has known how to create in living reality new types of beauty, whereas the ancients created theirs only in poetry and in sculpture. Doubtless, the age in which we are living is a Shylock. It has lent, in the guise of money, its youth, its ardor, its incessant labor, and it requires in exchange its pound of flesh.

That pound of flesh, epigram makers may say, ideals of modern artists have not. Perhaps they have not, but their eyes have a visible flame of poetry, and such portraits as that of Marie de Médicis, of Nell Gwynn, of Lady Hamilton, and even of Lady Charlemont, with a child in her arms, are dolllike in comparison with the portraits of women of to-day. The exhibition at the Academy of Design strikingly illustrates this theory.

In the entrance hall, the portrait, by A. A. Anderson, of Miss Louise Van Beuren Davis; the portrait, by F. E. Bertier, of Mrs. S. J. Colgate, tall, lithe, in white gown and laces; the portrait, by Bonnat, of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, which makes one realize the entire art of the artist in the subtle tact with which he paints hands; the portrait in white of Mrs. James Hude Beekman, by Joseph Coomans; that of Mrs. John Hobart Warren, in pink dress, hat of Italian straw, the most charmingly useless of little dogs on her lap, and surroundings of park scenery, by Gordigiani; the portrait, in white lace, of Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Jr., by the same artist; and those of Miss Goddard, now Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, by Edward Hughes; of Miss Hayward, by Edouard King, and of Mrs. Harold Godwin, in a flowery dress and red corsage, with the prettiest of pouting lips, by Anna Lee Merritt, are all evidences of modern advancement in portrait painting.

There are also the portrait by Lena Mills of Miss Louisa Morgan; that of Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, by A. Muner-Ury; that of Mrs. James A. Burden, by B. C. Porter; that of Miss Ethel Stokes, a pastel, the work of an artist in enthusiastic artistic sympathy with his subject, by Ellis Roberts; those of Mrs. Adrian Eselin and of Mrs. Wilton Phipps, so expressive of action that it is the fact that they are immovable, which seems extraordinary; those of Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, by Rosina Emmet Sherwood, and of Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, by V. Tojetti.

The Watteau grace of the portrait of Miss Maud Lorillard, by Emile Wanters, an archly spiritual face of the Directoire under a black hat, and illuminated by a pink silk gown with white muslin collar and suède gloves, will remain in the memory.

In the North and East Galleries are portraits, by Washington Allston, of his mother; by Henri Beaubrun of the Princesse des Ursins; of Mrs. Nathaniel Allen of Gloucester, by Copley; of Miss Murray, by Richard Cosway; of Mrs. Oliver De Lancey, by Samuel Drummond; of Adriane des Portes, by Thomas Gainsborough; of Miss Gwynn, by her father; of Mrs. Gwyn, Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Charlotte, by John Hoppner; of Mrs. Catharine Morgan Dix, by Ingham; of the Duchess of Kurland, by Angelica Kauffmann, of the Duchesse de Caumont la Force, by Caspar Netscher; of Angelica and of Basilba, daughter and granddaughter of Charles Willson Peale, the artist; of Miss Nancy Aston, Mrs. William Kent, and Mrs. John Hone, by Rembrandt Peale; of Marie Antoinette, when Dauphine, a pastel by Jean Baptiste Perroneau; of Madame Adelaide of France, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; of Mme. Marquise de Favarasse, by Hyacinthe Rigaud; of Mrs. Wells, a typical or representative work, by Romney, and of Mrs. Bingamen and of Mrs. Murray, by Gilbert Stuart. There are eight portraits by Thomas Sully, five by John Trumbull, twenty-five by painters unknown to various nations, and one by Mme. Vigée-Lebrun, six by Samuel Waldo, one of Martha Washington by Joseph Wright, and other portraits worthy of careful attention. They are praiseworthy works, in general, and undeniably valuable, but one sighs in their view for a tone of modernity.

In the South Gallery are bas-relief in bronze of Mrs. Shepard Greene by Herbert Adams, a portrait of Mrs. Sidney Webster by Heinrich von Angeli, one of Mrs. William E. Dodge by George A. Baker, one of Mrs. R. S. Cassatt, reading a newspaper at a window, by Miss Mary Cassatt; one of a tall woman wearing a white shawl, and painted in masterly strokes by William Merritt Chase; one of Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer by William A. Coffin; one of Mrs. Stanford White by Thomas W. Dewing, and one by Jared Bradley Flagg of Mrs. Charles de Kay. They are not the most beautiful, pleasing, or learned works among the moderns, but they retain by their faculty of expression an interest which greater works of other times will lose.

Gustave Jacquet's portrait of Mrs. Herman Schaus, Eastman Johnson's portrait of Mrs. Frederic N. Goddard, Jules Lefebvre's portraits of Miss Wilson and of Mrs. R. Fulton-Cutting, Sargent's portrait of Miss Elizabeth Chanler, other works of Sargent, those of Bonnat, Carolus Duran, Chartran, William M. Chase, and others which were described in these columns yesterday, are not in peril of oblivion. One of the least in this peril, perhaps, is Mr. Chase's portrait of Mrs. Z., in black, with green cloak trimmed with fur, black eyes, and hair ornamented with a red flower, on a dark-green background. The figure is seated, and faces one with a profoundly poetic expression. The simplicity of the work is admirable, and its effect is charmingly impressive.

Several of the miniatures are precious works, and many of them have only a transitory interest. The collection of 160 miniatures, painted by F. Pallet and others, should be compared with the portraits of Mrs. James J. Hooker, Mrs. William M. Chase, Miss Edith Freeman, and Miss Helen Keller, painted by William J. Baer, whose art is exquisite. There are miniatures of Miss Landon by Cosway, of Mrs. Rufus Prime by Isabey, of women of the French Court in the last years of the eighteenth century in France, which defy criticism. There are others easily found inadequate. The distinction between them does not require much deliberation; it offers itself. Its lesson is not the least interesting of the exhibition, which is full of good lessons to students, and of agreeable surprises to lovers of art.

An examination of the new styles of

FURNITURE

At GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43 West 23d St., near Broadway,

reveals many improvements.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,

Makers. Wholesalers. Retailers.

The cornerstone of the big business we are building, is small profits. We aim to sell good clothes for less than any other store in New-York.

And that, we honestly believe, is exactly what we're doing.

Overcoats, Trousers, Business and Full-Dress Suits, &c. Swell as can be—all of them—and absolutely reliable.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,

Bleecker St., Cor. Greene.

(Bet. Broadway and 6th Ave. "L.")

Also

Broadway, Cor. Rector St.

HARDMAN PIANO

The only piano which improves under usage. Highest award at the Columbian Exposition. Used by the best class of people and the best schools in the United States. Great reductions, easy monthly payments. Fine pianos to rent. Second-hand pianos, all makers.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,

5th Av. and 19th St.

BEST & CO

Girls' Long Winter Coats,

Made of plain beaver cloths—colors, red, brown and navy blue. Double-breasted. Large bishop sleeves. Full military cape. Cape and collar trimmed with China seal, and three rows of narrow black soutache braid above the fur.

$10.65

For size 6.

$13.35

For size 13.

Intermediate sizes in proportion.

These Coats are merely an illustration of what may be found in all parts of our establishment, devoted exclusively to the outfitting of children—the most satisfactory goods at the lowest prices.

60-62 West 23d St.

See Our Suits at $14.80.

PADDOCK.

PRICES SOMETIMES FAIL TO IMPRESS YOU. SEE THOSE

OVERCOATS,

Silk Shoulders, OVER Fine Worsted Linings.

$40 to $60 is your Tailor's figure.

OUR **$24.00** PRICE

AT BOTH STORES.

Our catalogue mailed free.

EUGENE P. PEYSER.

123 and 125 Fulton St.,

Near Nassau St.

383 Broadway,

Near White St.

MR. GRANT'S LABOR RECORD

SPEAKERS PUT IT ON PARADE WITH SLIGHT ENCOURAGEMENT.

The Tammany Candidate Speaks of It in a Brief and General Way—Congressman Cummings Praises Hill and Attacks Seceders from Democracy—Candidates Contrasted for the Democratic Workingmen's Association—Speeches by Labor Representatives.

A well attended, but rather undemonstrative, meeting under the auspices of the Democratic Workingmen's Association of the City and County of New-York, was held in Nilsson Hall, in East Fifteenth Street, last night. Hugh J. Grant made a few remarks, but the address of the evening was made by Congressman Amos J. Cummings.

John J. Donnelly of the Bricklayers' Union was chosen Chairman. "I want to state, fellow-workingmen," he began, as he took the chair, "that whatever errors I make in speaking I hope will be overlooked, as this is the first meeting of this size that I've presided over. Mr. Cummings is here to do the speaking." He then alluded to Grant as the workingmen's friend. A man in one corner of the room shouted "Hooray!" at the top of his voice, and there was a spiritless cheer given by the others. Mr. Donnelly told the workingmen what great things Grant had done for them during his terms as Mayor. Edward E. Kunze of District Assembly No. 49 was chosen Secretary. He read a long typewritten series of resolutions. The statement declared that it was to the interest of the workingmen to vote for the "friends of labor, David B. Hill and Hugh J. Grant." Senator Hill's various efforts on behalf of the laboring classes were cited at great length, and then followed a eulogy of Grant and a carefully-prepared tribute to the virtues of Tammany Hall. The resolutions, which took nearly half an hour in the reading, were adopted, and Congressman Cummings was introduced.

"Mr. Chairman and workingmen of New-York," he said, "it is a tenet of the Typographical Union that an injury to one is the concern of all, and a wise tenet it is in labor organizations. Whether they have gathered this wisdom from the action of the trusts or the associations of employers, I know not, but certain it is that an injury to one is the concern to all.

"In this campaign we find men pretending to be Democrats filling their haversacks with Republican provender, turning their batteries, not upon the common enemy, but upon Democrats."

"Lets look at the candidates," said Mr. Cummings; "lets ascertain if such action is for the benefit of workingmen. On the one hand, we have David B. Hill, friend of labor, whose record as the friend of labor I need not dwell upon. It has been sifted and found to pan out pure gold every time.

"An attempt to injure such a man is the concern of all. The third ticket is not put up in your interest, but to defeat Senator Hill."

At this point ex-Mayor Grant entered and was loudly cheered. Mr. Cummings made way for him.

"I take pleasure in introducing to you the next Mayor of New-York," said the Chairman. Mr. Grant smiled for a moment and then said, in a subdued voice:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I thank you for your cordial greeting. I am profoundly grateful. At the best, I am not a good editor, and I have been afflicted with a sore throat, which affects my throat and renders it impossible for me to make any very extended remarks. For me to attempt to put before you my views in regard to organized labor would be idle. My record in the past must stand for my record in the future.

"Nothing that I might say would affect your views. It is your sober thought that will guide you. I can pledge that all consideration of labor matters that may be brought before me will be given equitable justice."

Mr. Grant then bowed himself out through a side door. About 200 persons left the hall, and when Mr. Cummings could be heard he resumed:

"I was drawing a contrast between the two candidates for Governor," he said. "On the one hand we have Hill, on the other Levi P. Morton, a gentleman of wealth and influence, who has undoubtedly earned his fortune by honest industry. Will you attempt, however, to show me a single thing that Morton has ever done for organized labor?"

"We have Grant on one hand," he said, "the son of an honest Irish workingman; on the other hand is William L. Strong—don't hiss—he is a good man, and he has amassed his wealth by honest industry. Compare his record to Grant's as the friend of organized labor."

Mr. Cummings next took up the Lexow committee, and expressed the opinion that it was being worked by candidates Saxton and Ford for political purposes.

"Let us have more light and less noise in this investigation," he said. "I prophesy that after election the Lexow committee will melt away into thin air."

Mr. Cummings was followed by Thomas J. Ford of the Brassmakers' Union. Owen Kindelon of Typographical Union No. 6 and Charles Hoadley of the Electrical Workers' Union also spoke. An outdoor meeting was addressed by James Quinn, District Assembly 49; John Boyle, the President of the Tile Layers' Union, and Daniel Walsh of the Central Labor Union.

Mr. Grant also spoke last night at a meeting of Germans in Beethoven Hall, in East Fifth Street. Candidate Sohmer introduced the ex-Mayor. He said Mr. Grant was a man of the plain people, and had always been in favor of everything that tended to make the human race akin.

A Boys' Brigade Concert.

The concert which was given last night in the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, under the auspices of the Boys' Brigade, had a liberal attendance. An excellent programme was arranged. Miss Emily E. Sauter, the Washington elocutionist, told of Ben Hur's chariot race, and, by request, added a description of how Salvator won. Miss Edith Heywood welcomed a pretty primrose in song, and Emery Brannen gave a tenor rendering of Haydn's "In Native Worth," accompanied by Miss May Hurlburt. Miss Edith Heywood also appeared in soprano solos.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

GLOVES.

400 Dozen

Ladies' Pique Kid Gloves,

98c. pair.

Worth 1.75.

500 Dozen

Ladies' Real Kid Gloves,

Foster Lacing,

1.10 pair.

Worth 1.50.

Men's Kid Gloves,

98c. pair.

Regular price, 1.25.

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Ladies' Untrimmed Hats.

Fur Felt Alpine Hats,

49c. each.

Worth 1.00

All Leading Shapes

Fine Fur Felts,

67c. each.

Great Variety Children's Trimmed Hats at Lowest Prices.

Choice Assortment Trimmed Bonnets & Hats, All Popular Styles, Low Prices.

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

BABY ARLINE JAEGER IN DISPUTE.

Mr. Tubbs Wants to Adopt Her—Sisters Will Not Give Her Up.

Two-year-old Arline Jaeger was left an orphan last Winter. Her only relatives were her old grandparents, in France. A friend of the Jaegers, Jules Regnier, cared for the little one until he lost his work, and then she was taken by the Gerry society, and, through Police Justice Voorhis, turned over to the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.

C. W. Tubbs, a musician of Norwich, Conn., reading of Baby Arline's story in the New-York papers two weeks ago, applied to Justice Voorhis for leave to adopt the child. The Gerry society expressed its willingness. Mr. Tubbs and Mr. Regnier went to the house of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul yesterday, but reported to Justice Voorhis that they were refused admission by the Mother Superior, the sisters declining to give up the child because it was born and reared a Catholic, while Mr. Tubbs was a Protestant.

Justice Voorhis told Mr. Tubbs to return to the Mother Superior in a few days and repeat his request. Superintendent Jenkins of the Gerry society said yesterday that Justice Voorhis could not compel the sisters to give up Baby Jaeger.

Betting on the Election.

At the Consolidated Exchange yesterday, E. B. Rollins bet $200 on Morton's election, against $100 on Hill, by Charles Patterson. W. H. Olmsted reported that he had placed two bets of $100 to $70 on Strong, and three bets of $100 to $50 on Morton.

He offered to bet $100 to $85 that Augustus W. Peters, Chairman of the Exchange, Tammany candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, would run ahead of his ticket. The offer was not accepted.

James Lee said he had bet $800 on Hill, against $1,000 on Morton, with William Schwanhauser of Brooklyn.

Sheriff William J Buttling of Brooklyn wagered $1,000 to $750 that Morton would carry Kings County. District Attorney-James W. Ridgway, covered the bet yesterday.

Robert Sharkey, the Republican leader of the Twenty-fifth Ward, Brooklyn, bet $200 to $100 that Hill would not carry Kings County. Lawrence Gaffney took the bet, and wanted more on the same terms.

Schermerhorn Bank Opens Its Doors.

The Schermerhorn Bank of the City of Brooklyn opened its doors yesterday. The bank is situated on Schermerhorn Street, in the handsome building of the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company. It is modeled after the Fifth Avenue Bank of this city, and especial attention is to be paid to household and family accounts. The accommodations for ladies are the most extensive and elegant in either city. The situation of the bank, in the centre of the shopping district, near the elevated and surface roads, and close to the great arteries of travel, makes it particularly adapted for this business. The bank has a capital of $100,000 and a surplus of $50,000. Its President is Henry N. Whitney, and the cashier is William H. Palmer. The Directors are Chauncey M. Depew, W. H. Wallace, John R. Van Wormer, Clarence W. Seamans, Horace Clark Duval, George W. Chauncey, John A. Nichols, Eugene G. Blackford, Henry N. Whitney, C. T. Christensen, Obed Wheeler, and Joseph J. Almirall.

Mr. Harrison to Speak in Albany.

Ex-President Harrison will leave the city to-day. He has broken his resolution to make "but one speech in New-York State," and his train will be stopped at Albany long enough for him to say a few words, if a crowd is present. He will be in Albany this afternoon.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Secretary Burns of the Park Board received a letter yesterday from Frederick Law Olmsted's partner in Brookline, Mass., in which it was stated that the architect was in the South for his health, and that the letter relating to his appointment as Landscape Artist of the Harlem Driveway had been forwarded to him.

—

PAGES 9–12. FRIDAY, **The New-York Times.** NOV. 2, 1894. PAGES 9–12.

CAREER OF RUSSIA'S DEAD CZAR

INDIVIDUAL TRAITS OF THE LATE EMPEROR ALEXANDER III.

His Early Life and Education—Circumstances Connected with His Accession to the Throne—Forced to Abandon Some of His Projects for Reform by the Machinations of the Nihilists—Attempt on His Life from Which He Miraculously Escaped.

Alexander Alexandrovitch, Emperor of Russia, who died yesterday at Livadia, was the second son, and, in accordance with the custom in Russia, his primary education was greatly neglected. He was in active service in the army from his boyhood. Before the war with Turkey, he had attained the rank of a full General of infantry and the command of a corps of the guard, which is a favorite body of troops, numbering about 53,000 men. He was in active service throughout the campaign on the Danube. At his return to Russia he was promoted to the place of his uncle, the Grand Duke Nicholas; but he was unprepared to take the place of his elder brother, Nicholas, when the latter died, in 1865.

His wife was engaged to his brother; he was engaged to a Russian girl; but reasons of state compelled their marriage. Their home life has always been described with enthusiasm. Mr. Lanin, in The Contemporary Review, and Nicholas Notovitch, in a weighty volume, have given interesting details about it. He rose usually at 7, whereas it is the custom in the capital to begin the day at noon, and even at 3 in the afternoon. He walked in the uninteresting alleys of his palace park, returned to breakfast, and engaged in severe manual labor as a preparation for the severe work of the day. The latter consisted mainly in reading and signing edicts, laws, and reports. On the margins of these documents he wrote his decision, or his impressions, with laughable frankness. His remarks were glazed and are preserved in the Imperial Art Galleries. They are singular. Most of them are: "They are a set of hogs," "What a beast he is!" or "Neyooteshitelno," which means "Discouraging." He wrote once a disparaging remark on the margin of a document prepared by his own Imperial Council, as follows: "The Council thought to trick me, but they shall not do it." The members of that body, which consists of men who have occupied the highest posts in the empire, were indignant at the libel, and threatened to resign unless the remark was expunged. The Grand Duke Michael, who is President of the Council, was requested to present their objection to his Majesty, but the Czar's uncle hesitated at the crime implied in such disrespectful presumption, and the State Secretary mustered up the needful courage. The Emperor asked: "Well, and what do you want done?" "That your Majesty would be graciously pleased to order that the words should not be glazed over, nor preserved in the imprial archives, lest they should be endowed with an invidious species of immortality." The Czar smiled and permitted the libelous gloss to be scratched.

Luncheon was served at 1 o'clock, and consisted of three courses, including soup, in the preparation of which Russian cookery is superior to that of the rest of Europe. After luncheon the Czar walked in the park, with the members of his family or with Gen. Tsherevin, known in St. Petersburg as the Czar's favorite jester. The General was the wittiest of those who related to him every day the gossip and scandal of the fashionable world of the capital.

He read the newspapers at this time of the day. A secretary copied for him, in faultless calligraphy, on the finest paper of the Empire, extracts from the Russian and foreign papers, carefully selected by specially-appointed officials. After recreation the Czar gave audience to his Ministers. He dined at 8 with his family. After dinner he took tea in the private apartments of the Empress, invariably appearing in a checked blouse and leather belt.

He continued to work, to visible delight, until the last year of his reign, in manual labor, which had been the only pastime of his early years. His usual occupation was to fell huge trees, saw them into planks, plane them, and prepare them for the cabinetmakers. In Winter the gardeners had strict orders not to clear away the snow from the avenues and walks in the park. His Majesty, wearing a short gray jacket, shoveled up the snow into enormous mounds and transferred it into a cart.

A Dingy Old Palace.

Gatchina is a dull, dreamy, dingy palace. The worst suite of apartments in it was the Czar's. It is a range of small, low rooms, where it must have been impossible to serve anything at table except soles. The ceilings are not high enough.

All the clouds that lower over the Romanoff family were apparently condensed over the Winter Palace, of which the Czar had a superstitious horror. He never spent a night there. Then there are no tasks of manual labor possible in a city palace. Some time ago he undertook to prepare the apartments, taking the place of a man usually employed to hang the pictures at 7 rubles a picture, about $4. He hung them all to his own satisfaction and to that of the other members of the imperial family, refusing all assistance except that of a workman of the name of Sokoloff. When his task was finished, he said: "This is the first money I have earned in my life." But the wages to Sokoloff, the cost of the materials, and the damage that he had done had more than absorbed all that he fancied he had gained.

He looked upon the orthodox religion as the very foundation stone of the empire. Every 6th of January, the day of Epiphany, he was present bareheaded at the ceremony of the immersion of the cross in the waters of the Neva. He went to mass every day. He was adored by the clergy and was regarded in Russia as an intelligent lover of art. At Gatchina he had gathered a varied collection of paintings of all schools, French and Russian.

He was, very conventionally, the wealthiest monarch in the world. His income was figured at more than $10,000,000 a year. He owned more than 1,000,000 square miles of cultivated land and forest. He had gold and silver mines in Siberia, and used his money as he pleased, nobody having the slightest check on, or even knowledge of, his receipts and expenses. He stood 6 feet 4 inches in his stockings, and weighed 250 pounds. He could bend a horseshoe double in his hand, and fold in halves with his fingers a gold coin of the size of a dollar. He received everybody, even his children, with stern dignity, but he made everybody feel that he had all the kindness which great strength should imply. He was fond of music, and often took part in the musical performances of the palace orchestra.

To describe what he knew, his panegyrists said that he studied mathematics, geography, and history. To tell his most impressive trait in government, they said that he particularly hated embezzlement of public funds, and had economized millions for Russia by his severe auditing of accounts. Those who tried to explain cruel acts of officials by the suggestion that he was not informed about them, were mistaken. He was well informed, but he was not a sensitive, modern man. He was thoroughly a Russian, and the late Archbishop Nickanow of Odessa could say of him, truthfully, from a Russian point of view, and of his wife and of their children: "Angels surround him with their purity, protecting through their earnest prayers his health and his life."

The first significant appearance in public of Alexander III. of Russia was amid the great pageant of Sept. 27, 1866, in front of the imperial palace at Peterhof, whither he had gone to greet the arrival of his Danish bride, Princess Dagmar, (Dawn of Day,) second daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. All around the main entrance of the building a wide space had been kept clear, along the four sides of which sat erect on their great black horses, like towers of iron, the giant figures of the cuirassiers of the Imperial Guard, whose breastplates of polished steel and helmets crested with a golden eagle shone brightly in the morning sun. It was one of those bright and beautiful days that so often herald the coming of the terrible Russian Winter, and in the cloudless sunshine the gilded cornices and pinnacles of the great white palace, the green waving woods around it, the smooth, shining waters of the Gulf of Finland outspread below, the tiny steamers skimming over them like flies, and the grim, dark-red forts of Cronstadt looming out in sullen menace above the glittering surface far away to the westward, all stood out as sharp and clear as in a photograph.

The Thunder of Cannon.

Suddenly the thunder of cannon through the still air and the deafening shouts of the black masses of spectators that lined every bend of the zigzag road which led up the palace hill from the water's edge told that the future Empress of Russia had come at last. The noise grew louder and nearer, and then, preceded and followed by a strong escort of gorgeously-arrayed troopers, picked from the cavalry of the household brigade, there came up the winding ascent a handsome carriage, containing three ladies, beside which rode two men, one on the right side and the other on the left. It was upon these men (both of whom wore the dark-blue, silver-laced uniform of the Cossacks of the Imperial Guard) that the general attention seemed to be fixed, as well it might. The one was a tall, fine-looking man of middle age, still with a heavy brown mustache just beginning to turn gray, whose face would have been familiar even to a stranger from countless portraits as that of the Czar himself, Alexander II. of Russia. But there were deeper lines in that handsome face than befitted a man who had not yet passed his fiftieth year. Only five months had elapsed since the first and most nearly successful of the many abortive attempts on his life (that of Dimitri Karakozoff on the 16th of April, 1866,) had been made in open day in the streets of St. Petersburg; and already, even on this day of general rejoicing, his fine face was stamped with the worn, sad, anxious look which was thenceforth to be habitual to it, and his large dark eyes had the haggard, troubled, hunted expression that was never again to leave them up to the hour of his bloody and violent death.

The man who rode on the other side of the carriage was his son, Alexander Alexandrovitch, (afterward the Czar Alexander III.,) who was the centre of all eyes for a two-fold reason—not only as the hero of the day in his character of bridegroom-elect, but also as the future master of the thousands who were making the air ring with his name. Eighteen months had passed since the premature death of his eldest brother, Nikolai, the Czarowitch, at Nice, on the 24th of April, 1865, had left him undisputed heir to the throne of Russia, and many among the crowd who had not yet seen him now pressed eagerly forward to catch a glimpse of the man who was one day to hold their lives and possessions at his absolute disposal.

ALEXANDER III.

What they saw was a young man of twenty-one, of high stature and powerful frame, attired in a Cossack cap and richly-laced cavalry jacket of dark blue, sitting his splendid black horse firmly, if not gracefully, and showing in every movement the vast physical strength for which he was already famous. But his warmest admirers were forced to own that his face contrasted very unfavorably with the clear, bold profile and bright intelligent eye of his late brother. His features were heavy, a rugged and somewhat heavy mold, while the low, receding forehead, short and rather flat nose, and broad bulldog jaw gave to his whole countenance an unpleasantly-suggestive likeness to that of a prize fighter. Nor did its expression do anything to atone for its natural coarseness of outline. With his long-expected bride beside him and his people shouting for joy all around, the Czarowitch's face still wore a dark, sullen, saturnine expression even more depressing to look at than the settled melancholy which clouded that of his father. Not without good reason did the superstitious peasants in the crowd below whisper to each other with a meaning shake of the head that it boded no good to see the Gosudar (Emperor) and the Velliki Knyaz (Great Prince) wear such a look on such a day.

Of the three female figures in the carriage the most striking was a tall and very elegant, though simply dressed, lady of mature age, whose noble features, although already betraying the first faint traces of the frightful disease that was ultimately to hurry her to the grave, had as yet lost nothing of the matchless beauty with which the young Princess of Hesse-Darmstadt had won the heart of the Grand Duke Alexander Nikolaivitch twenty-five years before. The appearance of the Empress (for it was she) literally extinguished her two companions, who were in any case but ill able to compete with her in that respect. The young girl who sat opposite to her—her only daughter, Mary, afterward Duchess of Edinburgh—had a pale and absolutely homely countenance, marked with a scornful and ill-tempered look that proclaimed her unmistakably to be what she was—a spoiled child. Beside the Empress sat a dark-haired young lady of nineteen, whose round, rosy face, shaded from the glaring sun by a broad-leaved hat, gained more from its dark, melting, lustrous eyes than from its large and rather thick-lipped mouth, or from the short, "kinky" curls around its forehead. At sight of her the cheers were redoubled, for this rosy-cheeked girl was no other than Princess Dagmar herself, the future Czarina of "All the Russias," and undisputed owner of the forty-three wagonloads of new dresses which, guarded by a strong escort of Cossacks, were just then defiling along the dusty highway.

As the brilliant procession swept by, a brawny fellow in a greasy sheepskin frock, who, wedged in the front rank of the crowd, had kept his eyes fixed intently upon the Czarowitch, muttered, with an air of amazed disappointment: "Why, I thought he'd have been as grand as Sultan Panteleimon in the story, and he looks just a man like any of the rest of us after all." In that simple utterance lurked a grim and prophetic meaning. The day was at hand when the ignorant and docile millions of Russia were to find out that the Czar himself, that awful and mysterious personage before whom their fathers were wont to bow down as to a kind of earthly deity, was, after all, "just a man like any of the rest of them," and the results of that discovery were to be formidably important.

Alexander's Early Days.

When Alexander Alexandrovitch Romanoff first saw the light, on the 10th of March, 1845, the iron centralization of his grandfather Nicholas seemed to have won its crowning triumph. The Marshal's baton, cast down like Aaron's rod by the imperial drill sergeant of the Winter Palace, became a serpent that swallowed up every other form of national life, and from the shores of the Frozen Ocean to the vineyards of the Crimea, all people, nations, and languages fell down and worshipped the blood-stained image that Nicholas the Czar had set up. Not content with making absolutism supreme at home, the stern autocrat constituted himself its champion abroad. While the future Alexander III. was clapping his tiny hands in glee over the costly toys that celebrated his fourth birthday, his grandfather's armies, 100,000 strong, were pouring through the passes of the Carpathian Mountains to crush insurgent Hungary and to replace on his tottering throne the fallen Emperor of Austria. Four years later the same headstrong self-will embroiled Nicholas with Turkey, and brought on the war which cost him his life.

At the time when his grandfather's death raised his father to the throne, the Grand Duke Alexander Alexandrovitch was a sturdy, hard-featured, strong-willed, hot-tempered child of ten years old, more solid, if less brilliant, than his showy elder brother, and already manifesting in a very curious way the peculiar qualities and feelings that characterized him in after life. Court gossip acquainted the whole fashionable world of St. Petersburg with the boy Prince's hardly-concealed dislike of his father's German favorites. It was whispered that an approving smile had been seen to light up his sombre face when one of his imperial uncles vehemently wished that he had "the power to banish every German from Russian soil," and that a black frown had overcast it when another of the elder Grand Dukes laughingly replied: "In that case we should have to begin by banishing our own wives."

As the Prince grew toward manhood his anti-German prejudices became more and more strongly marked, a circumstance which could not fail to arouse certain apprehensions beyond the frontier. These apprehensions were naturally intensified by the events of 1865 and 1866. The death of Prince Nikolai and the marriage of Princess Dagmar were facts grave enough to give Bismarck himself cause for serious reflection. The Grand Duke Alexander Alexandrovitch, a younger son, with no apparent chance of succeeding to the Russian crown, was a very different person from the Czarowitch Alexander Alexandrovitch, brought nearer to the crown every day by his father's failing health, and united by the closest ties with a country that had as good cause as Denmark to hate everything Prussian. All these things had to be carefully considered at a time when Prussia had just smitten down Austria to the dust, and was preparing to smite down France in like manner.

Popular rumor asserted, rightly or wrongly, that the Czarowitch had much more of his grandfather's warlike spirit than of his father's pacific temper. He was known to be bitterly hostile to Germany, and the general feeling of Russia was sufficiently in unison with this hostility to overpower in any sudden crisis the reigning Czar's own pro-German sympathies. What if Russian soldiers suddenly to make common cause sia were suddenly to make common cause with her old friend and protégé, Austria, against the conquerors of Sadowa? What if she were to fall upon Prussia in the rear while the latter was fully employed with France in front? Cost what it might, this question must be settled before the hour of action came.

How and by whom it was finally settled is now matter of history. Some writers are fond of representing the diplomatic finesse employed by Bismarck on that occasion as a complete outwitting of Prince Gortchakoff, who, according to them, was duped into letting slip the most favorable chance that had ever offered itself of getting rid of the "German nightmare." But this seems a rather gratuitous assumption. Each of the two contracting parties gained by the agreement exactly what he wanted. The Russian Chancellor obtained the power of tearing up the treaty of Paris and freeing Russia from the restrictions imposed by it. The German Chancellor obtained the securing of his rear by the friendly neutrality of Russia and the leaving of his hands free to deal with France as he would. In the Fall of 1870 Russia regained all that she had lost by the disasters of 1854-5, and for the time being at least there was a good understanding between the Cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburg.

While these great events were in progress the Czarowitch was living quietly at home and taking no visible part in politics, although he was said to be watching their course with considerable interest. For some years little was heard from him beyond the stray anecdotes of his hunting exploits and feats of strength which every now and then floated on the current of town gossip or cropped up in the leading Russian journals. It was said by his admirers (although the story now appears to have rested upon somewhat doubtful evidence) that he quieted the blustering of a distinguished foreign visitor—who had taken more than was good for him at a military dinner—by walking in silence to the window, taking up an iron bar that lay on the sill, bending it into a curve between his powerful hands, and then straightening it again with equal ease. The brawler took the hint and held his tongue.

The opinion respecting the Czarowitch among those who knew him best at this stage of his career was that on coming to the throne he would follow a bolder and sterner policy than that of his predecessor, impress his own individuality markedly upon the internal life of Russia, and show himself amply gifted with that personal courage and energy which had been so lamentably wanting in his father. A choice opportunity of displaying these qualities was now close at hand. The conquest of Khiva in 1873 and of Kokan in 1875 had aroused throughout Russia an appetite for fresh triumphs, which her rulers were willing enough to gratify, perceiving this to be the readiest safety valve for the escape of that pent-up spirit of dissatisfaction which was already beginning to alarm the Government. Nothing was wanting but a pretext, and this was speedily furnished by the chronic internal troubles of Turkey.

At the Head of the Russian Army.

These troubles had for some time past been rising to a height. The Montenegrin complications of 1875 had been succeeded by Servia's war with Turkey in the ensuing year, which in its turn was followed by the famous "Bulgarian atrocities" that startled all Europe in the Winter of 1876-7. Russia seized the opportunity to stand up as the champion of her oppressed kinsmen and fellow-Christians. In April, 1877, she proclaimed a "holy war" against the persecuting unbeliever, and the Czar and Czarowitch appeared in person in the Russian camp, to stimulate by their presence the warriors of this new crusade. By July 6, 120,000 Russians were massed around Sistova, on the southern bank of the Danube. Of the three columns into which this force was divided, one marched upon Nikopolis and another upon Tirnovo, (the capital of Bulgaria,) while the third, commanded by the Czarowitch in person, pushed forward against Rustchuk, and thence toward Rasgrad and the line of the Lom River. But in Eastern Bulgaria the imperial leader encountered a formidable enemy.

The incapable Turkish Commander in Chief, Abd'ul Kerim, had just been superseded by an active and able German officer, who assumed the Turkish title of Mehemet Ali Pasha. While Osman Pasha held one Russian army at bay before Plevna, and Suleiman Pasha kept striking furiously at another in the Shipka Pass, Mehemet Ali suddenly massed his forces beyond the Lom and, falling fiercely upon the Czarowitch as the latter advanced along the eastern side of the river, drove him back across the stream by a series of hard-fought battles and followed in pursuit with his whole force. Reinforcements came up on both sides, and several weeks of severe but indecisive fighting ensued, till at length a sanguinary defeat at Cherkovna flung back Mehemet Ali across the Lom. Then the Czarowitch, assuming the offensive in his turn, repassed the river, pressed the retiring Turks, and threw them back in disorder, to the southeast. During these operations, however, the Prince, while nominally commanding the Russian forces, did little or nothing to decide the event of the struggle, although he fully sustained his reputation for personal courage.

With this campaign is associated a story which, whether authentic or not, is well worth quoting. Riding up to one of the intermediate stations on the Varna-Rustchuk Railway to see that all was in order for the transport of the wounded, the Czarowitch and his staff caught sight of a crowd of Russian soldiers pressing eagerly around some object in their midst, in which they seemed greatly interested. Coming up to the spot, the Prince discovered to his amazement that the centre of attraction was a wounded Turkish grenadier, who had made himself conspicuous by his courage in a recent engagement, and had been captured only when too severely hurt to resist longer. Around this man the Russians were crowding like children at a show, one adjusting his bandages, another holding a small can of water to his parched lips, a third bringing him a pipe, and a fourth fetching a light for it, while the poor Turk, who had expected nothing less than to be cut in pieces at once by the hated "Moscov," stared in utter bewilderment at the kindly attention of these jovial, friendly, boyish fellows, whom he had hitherto regarded as incarnate demons. The Czarowitch laughed heartily at this novel scene, and gave the amazed Turk a handful of silver, "to keep his pipe alight until he got back to his friends."

The war resulted in a complete victory for Russia, but the political consequences indirectly brought about by this military triumph more than counterbalanced the latter. The natural discontent of the Russian soldiers at the glaring shortcomings of their commissariat and transport system, and the sufferings which these defects entailed upon themselves, brought them into a fit frame of mind to appreciate the novel political phenomena which they saw around them in Roumania and Bulgaria—village councils, communal rule, representative government, national Parliaments, and men who were free to think and act for themselves, instead of being driven to and fro like cattle under the lash of the provincial police. Their description of all these wonders when they returned home fell upon no inattentive ears among the peasantry ground down by oppression, loaded with debt, and straitened by three successive famines. The rudest plowman who listened was capable of asking himself a very momentous question: "We've helped the Roumanians and Bulgarians to a national Constitution, and yet we haven't got one ourselves. Why haven't we?" In the two years which immediately followed the close of the war the spread of Nihilism became portentously rapid and menacing. At length, in 1879, the desperate and all but successful attempt made upon the Czar's life by a Moscow Professor named Alexander Solovieff and his accomplices brought matters to a climax. The Imperial Cabinet decided upon summary measures and looked around for a man to carry them out.

Made Czar by a Nihilist Bomb.

The choice made was undeniably a good one. It fell upon Count Loris Melikoff, the Armenian General who had conducted the Asiatic campaign against Turkey in 1877, and who was said by current scandal to be a natural son of the Czar himself. His plan was twofold, viz., to crush without mercy all signs of activity on the part of the Nihilists, while doing his utmost to redress the real grievances that harassed the nation. To these objects he applied himself with a vigor and ability that electrified all Russia. While cowing the masked cutthroats of the revolutionary party by a series of well-deserved severities, he began to pave the way for the gradual introduction of a semi-constitutional system which it would have been madness to think of establishing at one stroke. His great scheme of an "Elective Redaction Commission," for the revision of the public laws, (the members of which were to be chosen by the nobles, the cities, and the rural magistracies,) had received the approval of the Czar himself, and a day had actually been appointed for the affixing of his signature to it, when the senseless and bloodthirsty violence of the more extreme Nihilists once more defeated their own ends, as it had done twice already. The eventful month of March, which had witnessed the Czarowitch's birth, the declaration of war by the Western powers against Russia, the treaty by which that war was terminated, the death of Nicholas, the coronation of Alexander II., and the serf emancipation was fated to be made memorable once more in an unexpected and terrible fashion. On March 13, 1881, the Czar was mortally wounded by a Nihilist bomb, and the bony hand of death seated the Czarowitch as Alexander III. upon the throne of the Romanoffs.

Exulting over this congenial exploit of murdering in cold blood an unarmed and sickly old man, the assassins proceeded to improve their victory in true Nihilist fashion by insulting and threatening the dead man's son over the corpse of his father. On the very day after the crime they sent to the new Czar a letter addressed, "Mr. Alexander Romanoff," which began thus: "Sir: We are well aware in what a state of mental agitation you must be at this moment, but, nevertheless, we have matters of grave moment to lay before you, for which we demand your best attention." This admirable composition then proceeded to state that the late Czar had been put to death by order of the Revolutionary Executive Committee, and that the same doom awaited Alexander III. himself, unless he at once granted a Constitution to Russia and removed the abuses of which the nation complained. At the same time, the leading Nihilists published a manifesto justifying the deed, avowing their resolution to pursue the same system to the end, and declaring their conviction that "the thinking, honest people of Western Europe would understand the importance of the struggle, and not prejudge the means by which it was carried on."

But the brutality of these murderous blockheads produced results exactly opposite to those which they expected and desired. The "thinking, honest people of Western Europe" branded this cowardly crime with the just abhorrence with which all honest men must necessarily view it, while the Czar himself, so far from yielding to their threats, went back at once to that system of merciless repression which his predecessor had been on the point of abandoning in favor of the more moderate and enlightened form of administration proposed by Count Loris-Melikoff. That able statesman did not long retain his position in the Cabinet after the collapse of his great project had rendered that position useless. A month after his accession, the new Czar's declaration in favor of absolute autocracy destroyed the last hope of the adoption of Melikoff's system, and the latter at once resigned his office.

His successor was the crafty and unscrupulous Ignatieff, who had learned among the treacherous savages of Central Asia a skill in dissimulation and falsehood which earned for him during his official residence in Constantinople the well-merited stigma of "Menteur [Liar] Pasha." The chief event of his twelve months' administration was a furious popular outbreak against the Jews, upon whom the impoverished peasantry, crushed beneath an ever-growing load of debt, laid the whole blame of the system of usury and extortion under which they were suffering. For many weeks, wholesale robbery, murder, incendiarism, and worse outrages still ran riot throughout the whole South of Russia, while the Government officials looked on without making even a pretense of interfering. Thousands of the persecuted race left Russia forever as the only way of saving their lives, nor was it until the Spring of 1882 (about which time Ignatieff was superseded by Count Tolstoi) that any serious effort was made to check the popular frenzy.

Meanwhile the Czar himself, shut up in the gloomy castle of Gatchina, was wearing away the first year of his reign amid a dismal and awful solitude, darkened by the ever-present shadow of a hideous doom. The menaces of his unseen foes, though worse than useless as regards the effecting of any change in his policy, had not been uttered in vain. His coronation was put off from month to month through a well-founded apprehension that it would be the signal for the perpetration of the deed that destroyed his father. Only thrice during the twelve months did he venture beyond the walls of his self-chosen prison, and when he did so his progress, guarded at every step by soldiers and gendarmes, resembled the journey of a State prisoner rather than that of a powerful and despotic monarch. In fact, not a few State prisoners within his own borders—as became evident about this time in a very singular way—had a palpable advantage over him in this respect. In April, 1882, an official inspection of the Petropaviovsk Citadel at St. Petersburg (which stands on an island in the Neva just opposite the Winter Palace) brought to light the astounding fact that a number of Nihilist conspirators, who were supposed to be long since in the heart of Siberia, were actually living quite comfortably in the fortress under merely nominal restrictions, by the connivance of the garrison, who were Nihilists almost to a man. Thus, by a strange and grotesque turn of fortune the Czar's prisoners were virtually at large while the Czar himself was virtually a prisoner.

Russia's March to Empire.

All these troubles at home, however, failed to arrest the march of Russia's ambition abroad. In Europe, indeed, the firm attitude of Austria and Germany, together with the growing distrust of the Danubian Slav—who had by this time begun to see Russia's "protection" in its true colors—prevented her from making much progress; but in Asia she advanced with the stride of a giant. Skobeleff, the greatest Russian General of the present century, was, indeed, no more, but the exterminating stroke by which he had destroyed at Geok-Tepe the flower of the Turkoman warriors who had baffled two successive expeditions made easy the task of his successor. The military railway begun through the Khiva Desert from the outpost of Mikhailovsk, on the eastern shore of the Caspian, was pushed forward with all possible vigor, and the cession by Persia of a strip of territory along her northern frontier enabled the new line to bend to the southeast, and make a short cut toward its objective point, viz., the border of Afghanistan. The secret alliance made by the Russian Government with the Afghan Ameer, Shere Ali—coupled with the characteristic advice to "make peace openly but prepare for war secretly"—was nipped in the bud by the British invasion that dethroned Shere Ali in favor of his son, Yakoob-Khan; but the latter's speedy replacement by Russia's pupil and pensioner, Abd'ul-Rahman, or Abdurrahman Khan, enabled her to renew her intrigues and to gain a footing in the country, which she still retains. In 1883 Col. Alikhanoff, the future hero of Penjdeh, acted by an audacious stratagem the important "Merv Oasis," (the half-way house between the Oxus and Afghanistan,) which was at once secured by the bringing up of fresh troops and the obtaining of a formal submission from the native chiefs. Thousands of soldiers were instantly set to work to connect this fresh acquisition with the Transcaspian Railway, and a new Russian province was formed on the northeastern frontier of Persia, with the town of Askabad for its capital.

But all these successes cast only a faint and doubtful gleam into the horror of great darkness that brooded over the dungeonlike seclusion of the Czar. Suspecting every one who approached his gloomy hermitage at Gatchina, dreading poison in his food, fearing sudden death even in his private letters, the lord of half of Asia and two-thirds of Europe dragged on a life of such unresting terror and anxiety that his worst enemies, had they held him wholly in their power, could have done little to intensify his wretchedness. The constant strain which told so heavily upon him fell with tenfold severity upon his highly-strung and sensitive wife, whose nerves were so shattered by this haunting nightmare of danger and death that the accidental fall of a piece of furniture made her start as if at the discharge of a cannon.

A momentary change was thrown into this monotonous misery by the Czar's sudden transfer of his residence from Gatchina to the equally well-guarded palace of Peterhof, which stands on the southern shore of the Gulf of Finland, about sixteen miles from St. Petersburg. But this seeming emancipation was in reality nothing more than the exchange of one prison for another. At Peterhof the imperial victim was surrounded by the same gloomy isolation, the same degrading precautions, the same constant quiet which had marked his life at Gatchina. Perhaps the haunted man may have been attracted to Peterhof as the spot where he had received his bride in the happy days which now seemed so far away, before his people had turned to hate him or his life had been made a mark for thousands of treacherous assassins. But the spot had other and more sinister memories than these, which were ill calculated to quiet the fears of the doomed autocrat. In truth, few more places might more justly seem fraught with evil to the house of Romanoff. Just off a low, sandy point which lay in full view of the palace windows Peter the Great had received the injuries of which he died. Above the black, shadowy woods of Oranienbaum, a mile further on, peered spectrally the gaunt, white front of the tomblike building in which his namesake, Peter III., had been brutally murdered thirty-eight years later. In front of the Peterhof Palace itself the Czar's own grandfather, Nicholas, dying slowly from the grinding tortures of wounded pride and disappointed ambition, had reviewed for the last time the picked soldiers of his guard before sending them to the Crimea, and when he blessed them and bade them farewell the iron man broke down and wept. Such memories as these were no cheerful companions for the long, lonely, weary hours of the heartsick despot. He quitted Peterhof as suddenly as he had entered it and returned to Gatchina, where the precautions taken to secure him against attack were such as would have seemed extravagant even in a besieged fortress. All who presented themselves at its gates—the Czar's own personal friends not excepted—were strictly examined and even searched before being admitted, and, as if to put the climax to this strange spectacle of powerless power and oppressed oppression, the very sentinels who guarded the wide space of ground encircling the castle were themselves subjected to a rigid inspection on returning from duty. It was the old dilemma of the Roman poet over again: "Who shall guard the guardians?"

A Long-Postponed Coronation.

But this abnormal state of things could not last forever. The Czar's undisguised panic had its natural effect upon a nation of brave men, who had hitherto been accustomed to regard him as the embodiment of all earthly strength and majesty. The repeated postponement of his coronation had begun to excite sneering comments both at home and abroad. Two years had passed since his accession, and he was still an uncrowned sovereign, which made him in the eyes of the conservative and superstitious peasantry little better than no Czar at all. Powerful influences were brought to bear upon him, and on the 27th day of May, 1883, the long-deferred coronation took place.

Nothing was left undone to make the historical ceremony of that day as impressive as possible. The Czar entered Moscow on a white horse, and was clad in the traditional sheepskin caftan worn by the mediaeval sovereigns of Russia. The "Holy City" was crowded with royalties from all parts of Europe, conspicuous among whom was Prince Nikita of Montenegro, whose warrior blood must have boiled in his veins as he marked the slavish precautions that environed his brother sovereign and thought of his own free walks and talks among the grim mountaineers who obeyed his lightest word. Food and liquor were freely distributed, and more than 400,000 persons feasted at the Czar's cost in and around the city. The Bishop of Novgorod, Russia's oldest town and original capital, placed the crown on the imperial head. But the ancient life and fervor of the great national festival were no longer there. The skillful artifice that showed to the multitude a white dove as the recognized emblem of the Holy Spirit) hovering above the Czar's diademed head might well have suggested to the visitors from the far North a sinister memory of that weird superstition which regards a white bird as the omen of approaching death to him over whom it hovers. The loyal peasantry, who remembered how freely the towering form of Nicholas and the handsome face of Alexander II. had gone to and fro among them, were chilled and offended to see a thick wall of armed men interposed between them and their "father," and to find themselves forbidden even to fling their caps in rejoicing, for under cover of this demonstration the death-dealing bombs should be hurled at the Czar once more. That one day furnished a convincing and terrible proof that the once potent spell of Russian imperialism was broken forever.

In the ensuing year (1884) the Czar suddenly issued from his seclusion on a journey through Western Russia to the Polish town of Skiernewice to take part in a conference which—chiefly owing to the influence of Bismarck—resulted in the now historical Dreikaiserbund, (league of three Emperors,) by which the sovereigns of Austria, Germany, and Russia formed themselves into a kind of political trades union for the suppression of revolutionary propagandism and the mutual extradition of any agents of that system who might be found in their respective dominions. The first result of this imperial combination was the closing of Switzerland against the political incendiaries who had so long found refuge there, and the majority of whom at once transferred their centre of action to France or England. The same year was made further memorable by the Anglo-Russian disputes over the northern boundary of Afghanistan, Col. Alikharoff's daring seizure of the Afghan fortress of Penjdeh, and the weak and degrading concessions by which the British Government indirectly sanctioned that act of official brigandage.

The more recent events of Alexander III.'s reign are too well known to need more than a brief summary. Russia's discreditable intrigues against the union of the Bulgarians of Eastern Roumelia with those of Bulgaria proper, the popular outbreak by which that union was consummated, the subsequent war between Servia and Bulgaria, the latter's complete triumph, and the long series of complications that followed are familiar to all. Russia's unaccountable behavior at this crisis was popularly explained by a rumor of the Czar's insanity, and, in truth, the perils that were multiplying around him might have overthrown a stronger mind. The murders of several of his most trusted officials were followed by a most daring attempt on his own life in the Spring of 1887, the assassins having come within a few yards of him, and being just about to hurl their bombs when seized by the police. The two leaders, Oulianoff and Novoaaski—both young lads of brilliant promise and unimpeachable character—boldly declared that they were content to die in such a cause, and that assassins having come would maintain it after them. The fulfillment of that prophecy is written in blood on the latest page of Russia's history.

TRADE IN THE COTTON OIL BUSINESS.

The Effects of the Last Year's Depression on a Large Enterprise.

Business of the American Cotton Oil Company for the year ending Aug. 31 was presented yesterday to the stockholders at the company's annual meeting. The report is a model of clearness, showing in this respect the good work of Edward D. Adams, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

In common with other enterprises, the company felt the effects of general depression. Sales reached a total, however, of $23,879,400, against $23,247,600 in the previous year, and losses from bad debts were only one-quarter of 1 per cent., or $63,250, against $58,900 in 1803. Net divisible profits for the year were $896,297, against $1,147,107 in 1893 and $1,853,973 in 1892.

Dividends were paid on the preferred stock amounting to $611,916, and other dividends of $1,931, against $4,258 in 1893. The net surplus for the year was $56,617, against $507,751 last year, and the total surplus was $5,982,959, against $5,926,342.

Among the liabilities are commercial accounts, $563,778; bills payable, $1,300,000, and total capital, consisting of common and preferred stock and debentures, $33,761,700. Assets include: real estate, $11,161,163; cash, $1,258,154; bills receivable, $1,706,032; products in hand, $4,069,312; cash value of properties, $18,194,662, and good will, contracts, leases, patents, and kindred assets, $17,606,967. The gross floating debt is $2,038,930, and the gross offsets $7,033,495, leaving a surplus of $4,994,568 for net cash working capital.

Debenture bonds were decreased in the year $240,000. The number of stockholders is 1,864, against 1,760 last year and 1,320 in 1892. The company added in the year a tank steamer of 4,200 tons, real estate, docks, &c., at a cost of $773,497. There was spent for improvements in the year $432,087. The company has 120 plants of various kinds in sixteen States, and 49 out of 72 crude oil mills are in operation, 5 are dormant, and 18 are dismantled. Ten of 15 refineries are in operation, and 8 out of 9 soap factories. Eleven out of 15 cotton gins are in operation, and 2 out of 3 cotton compresses. Besides its tank steamer, the company has 355 tank oil cars, 23 box cars, and 1 barrel car. The good will account was reduced $1,499,010 in four years, the property account increased $2,420,726, and the capital account reduced $674,000. The good will is valued at 42.9 per cent. of the capital account, and the cash value of the property at 50.8 per cent.

Cash and bills receivable exceed the current liabilities by $925,255. Profits for the year were the smallest since 1890, when they were only $129,979, and smaller than in any previous year to organization in May, 1886. The company will pay the 2 per cent. income tax, so that dividends to stockholders will be net and not subject to the tax. In spite of high prices for seed and low prices for products in July and August, 1893, the company increased its gross business and earned the preferred dividend. Sales increased in the year 23 per cent., and the amount received increased 2¾ per cent. With low prices for raw material and increased facilities for marketing products, the outlook is promising for active business, with favorable results, the Directors think.

A LETTER FROM EX-GOV. W. E. RUSSELL.

He Cannot Accept J. O. Cleveland's Invitation to Speak in Brooklyn.

Ex-Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts has sent the following letter to James O. Cleveland of Brooklyn, regular Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District in Kings County:

Boston, Oct. 29, 1894.

Dear Sir: I have received your kind and urgent request to make an address in your behalf in Brooklyn during the pending campaign. Your invitation finds me engaged in an important trial here, which has been going on for a couple of weeks and will continue through this week, and which I cannot possibly abandon or neglect. I am, therefore, obliged to decline your invitation, as I have been compelled to decline many others outside of this State. In fact, I have been so busy that I shall not be able to speak even in my own State until the closing two days of the campaign. Clearly my first duty is to my party here, which has so loyally supported me in the past.

Permit me to say, however, in closing, that my warm personal interest in you and my confidence in your ability and high character, and my belief that you would most efficiently represent and advocate the progressive policy and reform with which our party is identified, make me earnestly wish for your success. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM E. RUSSELL.

REGISTRARS SUMMONED TO COURT.

Reform Democrats of Kings County to Make a Test of Their Rights.

Charles J. Patterson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Reform Party in Kings County, yesterday obtained from Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, an order to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued commanding Thomas Foley, Democrat, and James Smith, Republican, Registrars of Election in the Seventeenth District of the Seventh Ward, to allow their lists to be copied by copyists of the Reform Party. The copyists testified that the Registrars refused to allow them to copy the lists without an order from the court. The order is returnable to-day.

Mr. Patterson alleges that the copyists have had trouble with the register in the Fifth District of the Seventh Ward and the Twenty-first District of the Twenty-eighth Ward.

All the Salvage Given to the Crew.

The Hamburg-American Line's claim for salvage against the French bark Louise, which was in collision with the Fuerst Bismarck in May, 1894

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

PRICES FIRM ON A LIGHTER VOLUME OF BUSINESS.

Speculation in the Coal Stocks on the Decline—An Upward Movement in Reading on Philadelphia Buying—The Grangers Fairly Active and Firm—Further Advance in Sugar, Notwithstanding a Reduction in the Price of the Refined Article.

There was less business on the Stock Exchange yesterday than in recent days. The interest in the coal stocks is apparently on the wane, the transactions having fallen to the normal volume. Operators who sold short toward the close of last week continued to cover, with the result that at the close of business the stocks were from ⅛ to 1 point higher.

Reading was unusually active, and was strong on buying by Philadelphia. Certain cliques in that city are very sanguine that the proposed plan of reorganization will be adopted, but thus far there is no evidence that their hopes will be realized. On the contrary, reports from London indicate persistent opposition, and in this city, outside of those immediately concerned in the success of the plan, the proposition is treated with marked indifference. The stock closed at an advance of 1⅛ points.

In the general list, the Grangers were the only stocks which showed any marked activity. St. Paul was the leader, but it held within ¾ of a point all day, and closed ¾ higher, at 60⅝. Northwestern came next in point of activity, and, on covering of shorts, closed within ⅛ of its last price, at a gain of a point. Burlington was also fairly active, and was well held, closing at its top price, 77½, at a net gain of ⅝. Rock Island was very quiet, and was fractionally unchanged.

The movement in Sugar was upward, in spite of an announcement of a further reduction in the price of the refined article. The sales were 45,740 shares, and the final price was 86⅝, a gain of 2 points. The advance was attributed to the operations of the "little pool." Cotton Oil developed weakness on the annual report, but it recovered before the close, and its net loss was only ½. The other industrials were without feature.

There were no quotations from London, the Exchange in that city being closed, it being a bank holiday in London. The death of the Russian Emperor, therefore, probably had less influence than it might have had under other circumstances, although the event has been probably fully discounted. The foreign exchange market was stronger. Rates are now fully up to the gold-shipping point, but bankers were uncertain whether reports would be made on Saturday. The Pennsylvania declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. in cash. The market at the close was strong.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was offered freely, but the demand was light. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 2½@3 per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was in fair demand. Rates were 2½@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3¾ per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ½ @9-16 per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $92,763,953 and balances $7,184,967. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $278,083.

The Bank of England lost £574, in bullion. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which last week was 63.07, became 62.55. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86¾@$4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.88 for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 3-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10 discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Boston—5@8c discount. Chicago—25c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was fairly active and strong. Reading issues were the strong feature. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	1¼
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s.1	1
M. & St. L. S. W..2d	2¼
Read. 1st pf. inc	1
Read. 2d pf. inc	1¼
Reading gen	1
U. S. Cordage 1st	1⅜
Western Pac. 1st	1½

DECLINED.

Dr. Imp. con.	1½
E. Tenn. 2d	½
Rock Is. deb. 5s	1¼
Utah So. ext. 1st	5¼

Government bonds were firm. The 4s registered advanced ⅛ and the 4s coupon ¼. The only sale on call was $1,000 5s coupon at 119⅛, ex interest. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
4s, 1891, r	96	..
4s, r	115½	116
4s, c	115⅝	116¼
5s, r	119	119⅜
5s, c	119	119⅜
Cur. 6s, '95	101	..
Cur. 6s, '96	104	..
Cur. 6s, '97	107	..
Cur. 6s, '98	110	..
Cur. 6s, '99	113	..
Cher. 4s, '96	103½	..
Cher. 4s, '97	104½	..
Cher. 4s, '98	106¾	..
Cher. 4s, '99	106¾	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Central National	121	Southern National	160
Fourteenth Street	170	United States Nat.	175
New-York County	520	Western National	110

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The bondholders of the New-York City Suburban Water Company are advised that holders of the same, exceeding in the aggregate 75 per cent. of the entire bond issue, including English holders, have united in designating as a Reorganization Committee Henry K. McHarg, Newman Erb, Christian Devries, Charles Bard, and Hunter Wykes. A trust agreement is being prepared and will be submitted to the bondholders within a few days.

—Messrs. Wood & Havemeyer will begin business on Monday next in the Mills Building as dealers in bonds, gas, street railway, and other securities. Mr. Havemeyer has occupied a confidential position in the banking house of H. B. Hollins & Co. for several years.

—All coupons due Nov. 1 and the principal of all bonds due on that date issued by the Railroad Equipment Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. Post & Pomeroy, 45 Wall Street.

—November coupons of the collateral trust notes of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be paid at the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

—The Bank of the State of New-York has declared a dividend of $3 per share, payable Nov. 10. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

—The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New-York has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable Nov. 1.

—November coupons of the Union Elevated Railroad Company of Brooklyn will be paid at the Central Trust Company.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.20	Mexican	1.25
Belcher	.88	Mono	.18
Best & Belcher	1.10	Ophir	2.90
Bodie Consolidated	1.20	Potosi	.65
Bulwer	.10	Savage	.63
Challenge	.67	Sierra Nevada	.85
Con. Cal. & Va	4.70	Union Consolidated	.61
Crown Point	.60	Utah	.06
Gould & Curry	.62	Yellow Jacket	.66
Hale & Norcross	.93		

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Closing—Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	146	146	144	145	142	148	87
Alton & Terre Haute	32	32	32	32	31	34	100
American Coal	88	88	88	88	87	..	100
American Cotton Oil	27¾	27¾	25¾	26½	26	26¼	2,825
American Cotton Oil pf	74	74	73½	73½	73	74	600
American Express	111	111	111	111	110	112	80
*American Sugar Refining	84⅜	86¾	84⅝	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝	45,740
*American Sugar Refining pf	92	92	92	92	92	92⅝	210
American Tel. & Cable Co	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89	91	150
*American Tobacco	99	99	96¼	98¼	98¼	99	282
American Tobacco pf	108	108	108	108	105	110	13
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5	5	5	5	5	5¼	180
Atlantic & Pacific	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	⅞	1⅜	100
Baltimore & Ohio	67½	68	67½	68	67½	68½	200
*Bay State Gas	22¾	24½	22¾	24½	23	24½	1,200
Canada Southern	49¾	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	50	50½	300
Canadian Pacific	62	62	62	62	61½	62	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18½	335
Chicago Gas	74	74½	74	74½	74⅜	74½	3,658
Chicago & Northwestern	99¼	100¼	99	100⅜	100⅛	100¼	15,618
Chicago & Northwestern pf	144½	144½	144¼	144½	..	..	10
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	72⅝	77½	71⅝	77½	72⅜	72½	18,468
C., C., C. & St. Louis	36⅝	38¼	36½	36⅝	36	37	17
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	60⅛	60½	59¾	60⅝	60¼	60⅜	20,197
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	118½	120	90
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific	60	60⅝	60	60⅜	60⅜	60⅞	1,958
Consolidated Gas Co	119¼	119¼	119	119	119	120	420
Delaware & Hudson	124	125⅛	124	124	124½	125	2,879
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159	160	159	159	158	159	1,940
Denver & Rio Grande pf	33	33½	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	525
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9¾	10	9¾	10	10	10¼	420
*Duluth, S. S. & A	4	4	4	4	3½	4	100
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	100½	100½	100¼	100½	100½	101⅜	110
General Electric	35	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	35	35⅜	975
Illinois Central	90	90	90	90	89¾	90½	200
Iowa Central	7½	7½	7½	7½	7¼	8	25
Laclede Gas	19½	19½	19½	19½	19⅝	19½	320
Laclede Gas pf	75	75	75	75	74	75	150
Lake Erie & Western	16	16	16	16	15⅞	16¼	200
Lake Shore	131¼	132	131¼	131½	131⅝	132	425
*Long Island Traction	12	12½	12	12	12	12¼	1,210
Louisville & Nashville	53⅜	53⅝	53	53	53⅛	53⅝	400
Manhattan Consolidated	106½	107½	106½	107½	106¾	107½	2,070
*Metropolitan Traction	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	..	..	100
Michigan Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97¼	98	100
Missouri Pacific	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27¼	27½	100
Missouri, Kansas & Tex. pf	21	21½	21	21½	21	21½	300
Mobile & Ohio	18	18	18	18	18	19	31
*National Lead Co	38⅜	39¼	38⅝	39¼	39¼	39⅝	600
*National Lead Co. pf	87⅜	87⅜	87½	87½	87	88	65
New-Jersey Central	94½	96¼	93⅝	95	95	95¼	7,217
New-York Central	97½	98¾	97½	98¾	98¼	98¾	562
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	31	31⅝	31	31⅝	31⅜	32	320
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½	64	68½	25
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	12¾	12⅞	400
N. Y. Sus. & Western	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14¾	500
Norfolk & Western	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	7	8	10
Norfolk & Western pf	22½	22½	22½	22½	22⅜	22½	200
North American	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛	150
Northern Pacific pf	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	100
Ontario & Western	15⅜	15⅝	15¼	15½	15½	15⅝	200
Oregon Improvement	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14	16	300
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3¾	100
Philadelphia & Reading	17½	18⅝	17½	18½	18½	18⅝	17,420
Pittsburg & Western pf	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝	28½	29½	1,100
P., C., C. & St. Louis	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	14½	15½	100
Rich. & West P., 5th in. pd	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	1,310
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115	117	24
St. Paul & Omaha	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	33⅝	34½	100
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	110	110	110	110	106½	110	10
Southern Pacific	17⅜	18	17⅜	17⅝	17½	18½	300
*South. Rail., when issued	12½	12⅝	12½	12¼	12½	12⅝	1,495
*South. Rail. pf., when issued	40¼	40¼	40	40	39⅝	40¼	625
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	16⅛	16½	520
Texas Pacific	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	10	200
Tol., Ann Arbor & N. Mich	5½	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	5½	6	525
Union Pacific	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11½	150
United States Cordage	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	13⅛	13½	1,050
United States Express	46	46	46	46	43	48	14
United States Rubber	40¼	41	40¼	40¼	40¼	41	320
United States Rubber pf	94⅜	95	94⅜	95	94⅜	95½	455
*Western Union Beef	5½	5½	5½	5½	4½	6	25
Wabash pf	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	200
Western Union Telegraph	86⅝	86⅞	86½	86½	86½	86¾	1,082
Total sales							158,272

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s, 1,000 ex in....134½
Atch, Top & S F 4s, 5,000....66½
10,000....66¾
5,000bs3....86½
5,000....66½
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 10,000....19½
At & Pac Gtd 4s 3,000....40½
Atlan & Pac in 25,000....3
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 2,000....112¼
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 9,000....107½
Can Southern 1st Gtd 4,000....111¼
Canada Southern 2d 1,000....105
Cent N J G M 5s 2,000....115⅝
5,000....115
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 4,000....104½
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 500 ex in....101½
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 4,000....95⅝
30,000....96
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 1,000....122⅞
6,000....123
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s 1,000 ex inc....98½
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 1,000 ex in....87¼
20,000....87½
5,000....87⅝
10,000....87½
10,000s30F....87
6,000s20F....87¼
15,000s30F....87
34,000....87¾
24,000....87⅝
1,000....87¼
1,000....87½
4,000s30F....87⅝
20,000....88
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 7,000 ex inc....99¼
Chi G L & C Co 1st 5,000....89⅝
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 1,000....39½
10,000....39¾
5,000....39⅞
1,000....40
Chi & Northwestern 25-Year Deb 5s 4,000 ex inc....103
30-Year Deb 5s 4,000....106½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 4,000 ex in....103
Chi, R & P Deb 5s 4,000....89½
1,000....90
C, St P, M & O Cons 1,000....129
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s 2,000 ex int....98
Chi, St Louis & N O 1st Cons 7s 8,000....108¼
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000 ex inc....95
C, C, C & Ind G M 4,000....122⅝
Den & Rio G Imp 5s 5,000....76¾
Duluth & Man 1st 2,000....77½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 11,000 ex inc....103½
5,000 ex inc....103⅝
1,000....103¾
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000....99½
Erie Cons Gold 7s 5,000s20F....134
Evans & Rich 5s
H Fisk & Sons Certfs 1,000....25
Ft Worth & D C 1st 1,000....71½
Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s 10,000 ex inc....90
Han & St Jo Cons 2,000....119¼
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 25,000....99
Ind, Dec & Sp 1st Trust Co Certs 5,000....115
Iowa Central 1st 5s 2,000, c....90¾
Kanawha & Mich 4s 10,000....75¾
Kan Pac 1st Cons 5,000....76
L S & M So Div Bds 500....112½
L S & M So 2d Coup 1,000....125¼
Long Dock 6s 3,000....128¼
Long Island G M 4s 1,000....97
Louis & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 15,000....77
15,000s20F....77
L, N A & Chi Cons 1,000....94
6,000....94½
Met Elevated 2d 9,000 ex inc....107½
Mich Cent Cons 7s 17,000 ex inc....120⅜
Mil & Nor 1st, 1913 Consolidated 3,000....120
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 25,000....91⅝
Minn & St Louis 1st Southwestern Ext 6,000....168
2,000....170
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 5,000....81⅜
1,000....81¼
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 5,000....43½
N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol 1,000....70¼
10,000....70¾
North Missouri 1st 2,000....105
Nor Pac 1st Coup 5,000s30F....114¾
5,000s30F....113½
D, M & Co Eng Certs 2,000....70⅝
1,000....70⅞
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs All Installments Paid 1,000....133½
1,500....132¾
Nor Pac Cons 6s 1,000....26⅝
9,000....26¾
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 4,000 ex inc....76¼
5,000....75¾
20,000 ex inc....76
Nor Pac & Mon 1st 1,000....80½
Oregon Improv 1st 5,000....103½
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 1,000....57
2,000....56½
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s 5,000....110⅜
5,000....110⅞
18,000s20F....110¼
15,000s20F....110⅜
People's G & C Chi 1st Gtd 6s 1,000....111½
2d Gtd 6s 2,000....105
1st Cons 6s 3,000....89½
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d 5,000....27
Peoria & East 1st 2,000....75¾
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc 10,000....30¾
10,000....31
5,000....31½
10,000....31¾
10,000....31⅞
15,000....32
55,000....32
5,000b10F....32
10,000....31⅞
32,000....32
1,000....31¾
2d Pref Inc 60,000....22
10,000....22½
10,000....22½
20,000....22¼
5,000....22½
3d Pref Inc 5,000....16¾
10,000....17
5,000....17¼
5,000....17½
25,000b8....17½
10,000....17⅝
35,000....17½
10,000....17¾
10,000....17½
1,000....17
Pitts & West 1st 6,000....82⅝
Rio Grande West 1st 7,000....67¼
Oregon Short Line 6s 2,000....81⅞
2,000....82
Phil & Read G M 4s 3,000....78½
10,000....79
1,000....79¼
1,000....79½
St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s 5,000....101⅞
St L & San Fran 2d Class A 11,000....112
Class B 9,000....112
St Louis S W 1st 3,000 ex inc....57
St Paul, M & M 2d 5,000....118¼
San Ant & Ar Pass 4s 10,000....55½
Savannah & West 1st 12,000....50
2,000....51
Scioto V & N E 4s 10,000....75
5,000....75½
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 5,000 ex inc....90½
5,000....90¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s When Issued With Jan, 1895, Coup 10,000....87⅝
Tex & N O Cons 5s 7,000....91⅝
3,000....91⅞
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 11,000....25½
Ulster & Del 1st 5s 5,000....103
Union Pac 1st, 1896 2,000....105⅜
3,000....105⅝
Union Pac 6s, 1897 2,000....106⅛
Union Pac 1st, 1898 1,000....107
4,000....107¼
5,000....107⅜
Un Pac Ext S F 5s 3,000....98
U S Cordage Co 1st 5,000....71
1,000....72
2,000....72½
5,000....73½
U S Leather Co 6s 5,000 ex inc....103¾
Utah South Ext 1st 1,000....75¼
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 ex inc....104
Wabash 2d 5s 5,000....69½
Western Pac Bonds 9,000....105½
West Shore Gtd 4s 31,000....106
Registered 5,000....104¾
Wn Un Col Trust 5s 1,000....107½
W, L E & P Coal 5s 2,000....70

Total sales....$1,318,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	165	175
A. & T. H. pf.	175	..
A. Dist. Tel.	80	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	9
B. & S. I. pf.	135	..
Bos. A. L. pf.	100¾	..
Bruns. Co.	2¾	20
B., R. & P.	53⅞	60
B., R. & P. pf.	..	60
B., C. R. & N.	49¼	..
C. F. & M.	5	8
Central Pac.	13⅞	14¾
Chi. & Alt.	148	147
Chi. & E. Ill.	50¾	54
C. & E. I. pf.	..	96
Cleve. & P.	156¼	..
C. C. & I. D.	7	..
Col. F. & I.	22	24
Col. & H. C.	5	5¾
C., H. V. & T.	17½	19
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	64
Con. Coal	31	32½
D. & R. G.	10⅝	11⅝
D. M. & F. D.	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	30	..
E. T., V. & G., cts. all pd	10¾	11½
Ev. & T. H.	35	45
*D., S. S. & A.	7	10¾
A. pf.	..	..
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf., cts. all pd.	17¼	20
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf., cts. all pd.	12½	13½
Erie T. & S.	53½	54¾
Flint & P. M.	5½	14
F. & P. M. pf.	..	45
G. B. & W.	3½	4
G. B. & W. tr. pf., t. r.	8	10
Gt. Nor. pf.	100	102
Homestake	16½	..
Iowa C. pf.	25	26½
Kan. & Mich.	..	10
K. & D. M. pf.	18	16
L. E. & W. pf.	68	71
Long Island.	86	89
L., N. A. & C.	7	8
L., N. A. & C. pf.	20	22
L., St. L. & T.	1⅝	..
M. Coal	191	..
M. C. R. pf.	106	..
Man. Beach	2	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	60
M. & St. L., all as. pd.	26½	29
Mex. Cent.	6½	7⅛
M. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	41	43
Minn. & St. L. pf.	17¼	20
Mo., K. & T.	13½	13⅝
N. C. & St. L.	66	70
Nat. Lin. Oil	20	21½
Nat. Starch	10	12
N. S. 1st pf.	44	50
N. S. 2d pf.	25	35
New Cent. C.	7	9
N. Y. & N. H.	187	190
N. Y., L. E. & W.	13	15
N. Y., C. & L. 2d pf.	27½	29
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	26	29
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	42	43
Norfolk & o.	64	..
Nor. Pacific	4⅛	4⅜
N. W. Tel.	104	105
Ohio South.	16	18
Ont. Mining	7	7½
O. R. & N.	20	25
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	5	8
Pac. Mail	19¼	19⅝
Penn. Coal	275	..
Peo. & East.	2½	6
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	41½	42½
P., Ft. W. & C.	155¼	..
Proc. & G.	139	..
P. & G. U. pf.	136	..
P. P. P. & P. Co.	157	159
Quicksilver	1	2½
Quicksil. pf.	..	15
Rens. & Sar.	181	..
R. & W. pf., t. r.	21¾	22½
St. L. So.	98	..
St. L. S. W.	4½	4⅞
St. L. S. W. pf.	9¼	9¾
St. J. & G. I.	5	6
St. P. & D.	21¼	26
St. P. & D. pf.	83	95
St. P. & O. pf.	100	110
Stl. bull. cts.	63¾	..
T. P. L. Tr.	8	10
Tol. & O. C.	46	50
T. & O. C. pf.	73	81
U. S. C. pf.	22½	24
U. S. C. Std.	..	50
U. P., D. & G.	3½	5
*U. S. Leath.	9⅝	9⅝
*U. S. L. pf.	59½	59⅝
Wabash pf.	8	8½
Wells-F. Ex.	106	110
W. & L. E.	10⅜	12¾
W. & L. E. pf.	39½	40¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref	84	88¾	84⅝	86⅝	29,290
Am. Cott. Oil	26	26	26	26	50
Chicago Gas	74	74½	74	74⅜	1,960
Chi., R. I. & P.	60¼	60½	60	60⅜	1,660
Chi., B. & Q.	72¼	72½	71⅝	72⅜	11,600
Chi., M. & St. P.	60½	60½	59¾	60¼	14,520
Cent. of N. J.	94½	95⅝	93⅝	94⅜	3,340
Chi. & N. W.	99⅞	100	98⅞	100	3,290
Del., L. & W.	159	160¼	159	159¼	240
Dist. & C. F.	10	10	10	10	10
General Electric	35¼	35¼	34⅝	35¼	310
Lake Shore	131⅝	131⅝	131⅛	131⅛	40
Total sales					73,960

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C., B. & Q. Neb. 4s	87	87	87	87	$500
Erie 2d, cn	70⅜	70¾	70⅜	70⅜	7,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	6,000
P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	16¾	17⅜	16¾	17⅜	15,000
Total sales					$50,500

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. Cal. & Va.	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	100
Comstock Tunnel	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Lacrosse	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Total sales					2,400

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
December option	52⅝	53¼	52⅝	53¼	638,000
May option	57⅛	57⅞	57⅛	57⅞	50,000

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were 63¾ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 63⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 51c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 29 3-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,287,882, and the exports for the same period $86,562,504. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,274,622.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Sugar Refs	2
Bay State Gas	1⅛
Chi. & N. W.	1
Consol. Gas	1
Del., L. & W.	1
Manhattan	1⅛
N. J. Central	⅛
N. Y. Central	1
N. Y., Sus. & W.	¼
Phil. & Reading	1⅛
St. P. & Omaha	1⅛

DECLINED.

Alt. & T. H.	2
Am. Coal	2
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1
Oregon Imp.	1
U. S. Rubber	⅝

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	47	50
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	45
American Surety Company	200	212
American Typefounders'	8½	5
American Typefounders' pf.	30	35
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	183	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	220
Barney Dumping Boat Company	5	10
Barney & Smith preferred stock	93	95½
Barney & Smith Car common	19	28½
†Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	93	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	116	118
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue	151	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	106	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	163	164
Brooklyn Elevated	..	10½
Brooklyn Elevated (Seaside ext. 5s)	..	68
Brooklyn Gas Company	110	113
Brooklyn Traction	13¾	14¾
Brooklyn Traction pf.	64	..
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	99	101
Buffalo Street Railway stock	59	60
Celluloid Company stock	130	135½
Central & South American Telegraph	103	..
Central Cross-Town	168	..
Central Park, North & East River	162	..
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	50	..
*Central Trust Company	1005	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	64	68
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	53½	..
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	4
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	80	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	80	..
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	6	..
Consumers' Gas of Jersey City 1st	94½	..
Continental Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	94½	96
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93	95
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	136	139
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	..	62
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	109	110
Equitable Gas of N. Y.	167½	171
Equitable Gas of N. Y. 1st	107½	..
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 6s	93	97
Eighth Avenue	280	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	33	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	700	730
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av	45	55
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	50	57
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	312	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Georgia Pacific R. R. 1st	110	111
Georgia Pacific 2d	52	54

FINANCIAL—Continued from Page 10.

Reorganization
OF THE
Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE
Tol., A. A. & Grand Trunk R'y Co.
Tol., A. A. & North Michigan R'y Co.
Tol., A. A. & Mt. Pleasant R'y Co.
Tol., A. A. & Cadillac R'y Co.
Tol., A. A. & Lake Michigan R'y Co.
Frankfort & South Eastern R'y Co.

ALSO

Holders of the CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS and STOCKHOLDERS OF THE TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR AND NORTH MICHIGAN RAILWAY CO., are advised that the undersigned committee have formulated a plan for the reorganization of the said Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Co., and that said plan, together with Bondholders' agreement, is now filed with the

METROPOLITAN TRUST CO., 37 Wall St., and the **CENTRAL TRUST CO.**, 54 Wall St., New-York City.

The plan and agreement can be obtained by applying to either of said Trust Companies or to the Secretary of this committee. Copies will be mailed to all bondholders whose addresses are on file with the committees.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST CO.,
37 Wall St., New-York City, is the depositary for the
Tol., A. A. & Grand Trunk Bonds.
Tol., A. A. & North Michigan Bonds.

THE CENTRAL TRUST CO.,
54 Wall St., New-York City, is the depositary for the
Tol., A. A. & Mt. Pleasant Bonds,
Tol., A. A. & Cadillac Bonds,
Tol., A. A. & Lake Michigan Bonds,
Frankfort & South Eastern R'y Bonds,
and the
Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds
of the
Tol., A. A. & North Michigan R'y Co.

Bondholders are urged to deposit their Bonds under said agreement on or before December 1, 1894.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AMOS F. ENO,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
E. K. WRIGHT,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Reorganization Committee.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
120 Broadway, Counsel.
D. C. TATE, 96 Broadway, Secretary.

The Plan and Bondholders' agreement offered by the foregoing committee is approved by us, and we recommend and advise the deposit under its provisions of the first mortgage bonds of the Grand Trunk and North Michigan Divisions.

R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, } Grand Trunk and
SIMON BORG, } North Michigan
HENRY K. McHARG, } Bondholders'
JAS. H. OLIPHANT, } Committee.

Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. Michigan
REORGANIZATION.

TO SECURITY HOLDERS:

The undersigned announce that Messrs. J. B. Clews and E. C. Stedman have been elected members of the General Reorganization Committee; and that the plan of reorganization has been modified. Copies of the modified plan may be obtained at the depositories,

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 20 William St.
The Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William St.

Holders are requested to deposit their securities without delay with the above trust companies in exchange for their negotiable receipts.

GEO. W. MURRAY,
WM. H. MALE,
THOS. A. McINTYRE, } Committee.
JOS. RICHARDSON,
HENRY S. REDMOND,
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Counsel, 20 William St.
D. M. MONJO, Sec'y, 41 Wall St.

TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR & NORTH MICHIGAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Cadillac,
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Lake Michigan,
AND
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Mount Pleasant Railway Companies.

As the result of negotiations with the undersigned and other interested parties, and after careful examination made, the Reorganization Committee of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company, of which George W. Murray is Chairman, has decided to amend its plan and agreement of reorganization, dated September 7, 1894, by increasing the proportion of new first mortgage bonds to be awarded to holders of first mortgage bonds of the above-mentioned divisions.

The undersigned consider the plan of the above-mentioned committee, as thus amended, fair and just to holders of first mortgage bonds of the three divisions above named, and recommend its acceptance by them and an immediate deposit of their bonds.

Dated Oct. 29, 1894.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

Small Investors
SHOULD BUY THE
$500. & $1,000. 4 % Mortgage Participation Certificates,

issued by the TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., with Payment of Principal and Interest of mortgages guaranteed by the BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

For sale at the companies' offices,
55 Liberty St., New-York.
N. E. Cor. 58th St. and 7th Av., New-York.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE
New-York City Suburban Water Company:

The bondholders of the above Company are advised that the holders, including the English holdings, exceeding in the aggregate seventy-five per cent. of the entire bond issue, have united in designating the undersigned as a Reorganization Committee.

A Trust Agreement is being prepared, and will be submitted to the bondholders within a few days, with a request for a deposit of their bonds.

HENRY K. McHARG,
Vice President Manhattan Company Bank, New-York.
NEWMAN ERB,
Receiver of the estate of Coffin & Stanton, New-York.
CHRISTIAN DEVRIES,
President National Bank of Baltimore, Md.
CHARLES H. HARD,
President First National Bank, Norwich, Conn.
HUNTER WYKES
of the firm of Street, Wykes & Co., New-York.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE
THOMSON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
(formerly the East River Electric Light Company.)

The undersigned have been requested by a large majority of the holders of the bonds of the above company, issued under the mortgage of the East River Electric Light Company, dated Sept. 1, 1886, to represent them in the foreclosure proceedings now pending, and to otherwise protect their interests.

Bondholders who desire to participate in its benefits are requested to sign the agreement which has been entered into by the majority, at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New-York, and to deposit their bonds with that company on or before November 15, 1894.

Bonds offered after that will be received, if at all, only on such terms as the committee may impose.

SAMUEL SPENCER,
BENJAMIN F. PEACH, Jr., } Committee.
GEORGE W. MASLIN,
New-York, October 24, 1894.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The President of the Barriett Electric Motor and Dynamo Company of 161 Washington Street, Samuel Barriett, secured an order from court yesterday to stay the Sheriff's sale of the effects of the company under an execution for $450 in favor of Charles Clucas. Mr. Barriett said the judgment was obtained without his knowledge. After the stay had been served, judgments were put in by George Barriett for $380 and by Ernest H. Ball for $230.

—David Calman has been appointed receiver for the property of the firm of Kugelman & Co., exporters and commission merchants at 130 Pearl Street, on the application of Mark M. Schlesinger, a creditor. Francis Vasquez and Adolfo Cassolo, who were special partners to the amount of $40,000, reside at Gibraltar, and an attachment was obtained against Julius A. Kugelman, the general partner, for $27,854 in September last.

—The G. F. Newhall Carriage Company of New-Haven, Conn., made a voluntary assignment yesterday. The liabilities are not known. George F. Newhall, President of the company, is one of the best-known carriage manufacturers in the country and is a pioneer in the trade. He was one of the first to introduce machinery in the making of carriages.

—The Sheriff has closed up the place of business of Pike & Schulhof, manufacturers of furs at 175 Greene Street, on the execution of the State Bank for $3,648, and yesterday the firm confessed judgment for $2,469 to Edgar Lehman for merchandise. The firm's liabilities are currently reported to be over $25,000.

—Alexander J. Herberman has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Charles and Henry Huss, who composed the late butter and egg firm of Huss & Brothers, 22 Harrison Street, in the suit of Mr. Herberman as administrator of the estate of George Herberman.

—Henry Henrici, jobber in woolens at 251 Canal Street, who made an assignment on Aug. 23, with liabilities of $77,000 and actual assets of $40,000, had his property reassigned to him yesterday, having made a settlement with his creditors.

—In the Superior Court in Hartford, Conn., yesterday Judge Robinson appointed Sidney E. Clarke of Hartford receiver for Connecticut of the Mutual Benefit Life Association of America, of New-York. The company has property in Connecticut.

—Judgment for $8,277 was entered yesterday against Williams & Jones, carpenters and builders, of 141 East Twenty-eighth Street, in favor of Lawrence B. Lynch on demand notes.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 1.

COFFEE—Spot Rio dull; steady; No. 7, 15½ @15¾c. Option sales and exchanges of 24,500 bags Rio; market closed firm; 20@40 points up; unfavorable crop reports from Rio and Santos; Havre closed; Hamburg quiet; unchanged to ½ pfennig up....November delivery closed at 13.35@13.40c, (selling at 13.20c for 1,250 bags,) December at 12.65@12.75c, (selling at 12.55@ 12.60c for 7,250 bags,) January at 12.10@12.15c, (selling at 11.75@12.10 for 4,250 bags,) February at 11.80@11.90c, March at 11.60@11.65c, (selling at 11.35@11.65c for 9,500 bags,) April at 11.50@ 11.55, May at 11.35@11.40c, (selling at 11.20@ 11.40c for 2,500 bags.)....Stock of Rio and Santos here to-day, 166,735 bags; at other distributing points, 63,940 bags; warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 7,969 bags

COTTON—Futures quiet; steady; 1@3 points higher; local covering; cold weather South.... Aggregate business, 90,000 bales; November delivery closed at 5.52@5.53c, (selling at 5.47@ 5.54c for 1,200 bales,) December at 5.53@5.54c, (selling at 5.49@5.55c for 8,700 bales,) January at 5.57@5.58c, (selling at 5.53@5.59c for 29,600 bales,) February at 5.63@5.64c, (selling at 5.58@5.64c for 22,900 bales,) March at 5.67@5.68c, (selling at 5.63@5.69c for 26,700 bales,) April at 5.72@5.73c, (selling at 5.69@5.74c for 5,100 bales,) May at 5.77 @5.78c, (selling at 5.74@5.80c for 9,000 bales,) June at 5.83c, (selling at 5.79@5.84c for 1,200 bales,) July at 5.87@5.89c, (selling at 5.85@5.86c for 1,300 bales.)....Spot sales, 188 bales to spinners at easy prices; middling at 5¾@6c.... Port receipts, 50,391 bales; against 36,447 bales same day last year; week's receipts, 351,629 bales, against 328,477 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Very dull; offered freely; easy....Sales, 7,900 pks, in lots; Winter wheat patents at $2.65@$2.90, Winter wheat straights at $2.25@$2.50, Winter wheat straights at $2.10@$2.40, Spring wheat patents at $2.90@$3.25, Spring wheat patents at $3.15@$3.40, and fancy up to $3.65; City Mills at $3.25 for West Indies; City Mills patents at $3.90; No. 1 at $2@$2.40; No. 2 at $2@$2.25; fine, $1.55@$1.95; super at $1.60@ $2.10; bakers' baking at $2.10@$2.25....Arrivals, 13,203 bbls and 12,633 sacks; exports, 6,058 bbls and 38,844 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 76,085 bbls and sacks....RYE FLOUR—300 bbls sold, in lots, at easy prices; poor to choice superfine at $2.55@ $2.90; city at $2.90....CORNMEAL—2,550 bbls sold; Brandywine at $3.10; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at $1.13; fine do, $1.25@$1.30.... HOMINY CHOPS, 95c@$1....FEED steady; 40 to 80 lb at 70@80c; 100 lb at 85@90c; sharps at 96c@ $1....RYE FEED, 90@95c....FLAXSEED nominal....COTTONSEED MEAL at $21@$22 per ton. ....RYE nominal; Western and State, 48@57c, from track and in boatloads....BUCKWHEAT quoted at 60@70c....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR quoted at $2.10@$2.15....BARLEY quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee, 60@61c; Western, 60@65c....BARLEY MALT dull; Canada, country-made, 85@90c; two-rowed State, 70@72½c; six-rowed do, 75@80c; Western, 65@75c.

WHEAT—Spot dull; ⅝c higher; closing firm; fair export trade, cost, freight, and insurance; sales, 280,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 200,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, cost, freight, and insurance; Buffalo, private terms; 64,000 bushels No. 2 red, ⅝c over December, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels do, 1½c over December, for new, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, private terms.... Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1c over December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 1½c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 11½c over December, free on board, afloat. ....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 56⅞c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 61⅞c....No. 1 Northern, store, 65⅝c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 59¼c....Clearances hence, 106,984 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 133,501 bushels.... Receipts, 40,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 136,885 bushels; in the interior, 592,351 bushels.... Options advanced ⅝c; better cables; firmer West; local covering; declined ⅛c; local realizing; closed firm; ⅝c up; trading moderately active; chiefly scalping and switching....Future sales, 3,140,000 bushels; November, closing 55⅝c; 1,590,000 bushels December, 55 15-16@56c, closing at 56⅜c; 10,000 bushels January, 57¼@57⅛c, closing at 57⅛c; March closing at 59¼c; 1,520,000 bushels May, 60 7-16@61c, closing at 60⅝c.

CORN—Spot dull; firm; sales, 38,000 bushels, including 4,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, 60c, 16,000 bushels do, 61c, delivered; 8,000 bushels do, 59½c, delivered; 4,000 bushels No. 2 white, 60c, delivered; 2,000 bushels ungraded mixed, 57c delivered, and 1,000 bushels No. 3 mixed, new, 57c, delivered....Receipts, 4,875 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 35,163 bushels; in the interior, 85,412 bushels....Clearances hence, 38,851 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 40,541 bushels....Options moderately active; firm; ⅝@1c higher; firmer West; local covering....Option sales, 380,000 bushels; 10,000 bushels November, 57⅞@58⅛c, closing at 58⅛c; 60,000 bushels December, 56¼@ 57c, closing at 57c; 120,000 bushels January, 56½ @55¼c, closing at 55½c; 190,000 bushels May, 54½@55 3-16c, closing at 55⅜c.

OATS—Spot firm; ¼@⅜c higher; moderately active....Sales, 61,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36½c for 12,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 35½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36½c; No. 2 mixed, 32½@32¾c for 11,000 bushels; No. 3, 32c; rejected mixed, 31c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33½@33¾c for 15,000 bushels; mixed mixed, 32½@33c; track white, 36@40c for 20,000 bushels....Options more active; firm; ¼@⅜c higher; following corn; better West; local covering....Option sales, 650,000 bushels; 100,000 bushels November, 32⅜@32¾c, closing at 32⅝c; 200,000 bushels December, 33½@33⅝c, closing at 33⅝c; 25,000 bushels January, 34⅜@34⅝c, closing at 34⅝; 250,000 bushels May, 36⅜@36¾c, closing at 36⅝c; No. 2 white, November, closing at 39½c; 75,000 bushels do, December, 36¾@37⅛c, closing at 37c....Receipts, 39,000 bushels; exports, 7,205 bushels.

HOPS—Very slow inquiry; weak....State quotations, 8@11c for medium to choice 1894 crop, 5@7c for 1893 crop, and 8@11c for 1894 Pacific coast.

METALS—Tin steady; spot at 14.90c....Copper steady at 10.50@10.60c....Lead steady at 3.15c.... Spelter easy at 3.35@3.37½c.

OILS—Cottonseed—Moderate demand; easy; crude, prime, 25c; do, off-grade, 24c; yellow, prime, 28½@29c; do, off-grade, 27c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products steadier; quiet.... PORK—Fair demand; steady; sales, 600 bbls; mess, $13.50@$14.50; short clear, $14@$16; family mess, $14.50....DRESSED HOGS firmer; 6¼c for 160 lb average, 6¼c for 200 lb, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6⅝c for 140 lb; pigs, 6⅞@7¾c; interior deliveries, 67,000 head....CUTMEATS dull; unchanged; pickled bellies, 12 lb, 7½c; 9@9½c for hams, 5¾@5¾c for pickled shoulders....BEEF quiet; extra India mess, in tierces, $10@$16.50....BEEF HAMS dull; at the West, $16; here, $17@$17.50. ....LARD—Western steam quiet; steadier; cash, $7.35, asked; no sales. City steam quiet; sales, 115 tcs, $6.50. Options—No sales; November closed at $7.30, nominal; January, $7.20, nominal. Refined quiet; Continent, $7.75; South America, $8; compound, $5.25@$5.50....TALLOW—Moderate demand; steady; sales, 100 hhds city, 4⅜c....STEARINE—Lard stearine dull; nominal; 8½@9c. Oleostearine quiet; city, 6½c bid, 6¾c asked. Oleo oil—At Rotterdam, sale, Nelson Morris, extra, 50 florins....BUTTER moderately active and steadier for fancy creamery; Western creamery, 23½@24c; do, poor to prime, 15@22c; Pennsylvania, do, 17@23c; do, State creamery, 17@23c, State dairy, half tubs, best, new, 22c; do, poor to prime, 14@21c; imitation creamery, 14@18c; Western dairy, 11@16c; Western factory, 10@14c; June creamery, 16@21½c. ....CHEESE firmer for fancy colored full cream; moderate demand; State, full cream, large, 8@ 10¼c; fancy, 10@10½c; small, 9½@11c; part skims, 3¼@7c; full skims, 2½@8c....EGGS firmer for choice; State and Pennsylvania, 20@22c; Western, 19½@20¼c; icehouse, 15@18½c; Western, per case, $2.70@$4.50; limed, 15½@16c.

RICE—Fair demand; held firmly....Domestic quoted at 4½@6¼c, including choice and fancy at 5¾@5¾c, head at 6@6¼c, Patna at 4¼@4½c, and Japan at 4⅜@4⅝c.

SUGAR—Raw dull; steady....Quotations: Centrifugals, 89° test, 3½c; muscovado, 89° test, 3c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2⅝c....Refined lower; fairly active; cutloaf and crushed, 4⅝@ 4 15-16c; powdered, 4 5-16@4⅜c; granulated, 4 1-16@4⅜c; off A, 3 11-16@4c; yellow, 3@3⅝c.

FREIGHTS—Are unchanged and quiet. Engagements: To Leith, 4 loads grain, 2⅜d; for London, 1 load grain 1½d, 5,000 pails lard 15s; to Antwerp, 300 bales cotton, ⅛d; to Bremen, 100 bales cotton, 30s per 100 lb; to Genoa, 200 bales cotton, 5-32d; for Liverpool ⅛d is bid for rail cotton, November shipment, and 5-32d asked for coastwise cotton, December shipment. Charters: British steamer, cotton, New-Orleans to Liverpool, at or about 35s 6d; Havre or Bremen, 39s 6d; British steamer, cotton, Wilmington to Liverpool, at or about 28s; Norwegian steamer, 344 tons, hence to the West Indies and back, one trip, private terms; ship, 45,000 cases petroleum, hence to Yokohama, 18½c; British ship, grain, San Francisco to Cork, for orders, to the United Kingdom or Continent, 26s 3d; option of loading at Portland, Oregon, 84s 3d; British bark, 299 tons coal, Sydney, C. B., to St. John, N. B., $1.55, thence to Liverpool with deals, 40s; British bark, lumber, Bridgewater, N. S., to Montevideo, $7.50; Buenos Ayres, $8; Rosario, $9; schooner, phosphate, Grand Connetable Island to New-York, $2.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The falling off in the receipts of wheat at primary markets is beginning to have its natural effect on prices of that grain. Beginning with the first transactions, and continuing, with one or two short periods of moderation, there was a market of convincing strength until the last trades were made to-day. In addition to the benefit which prices derived from the decreasing supplies, there was also some assistance furnished by the inclination of corn to advance. Liverpool stocks have decreased over 1,000,000 bushels during the past month, which fact did not tend to discourage buyers by any means.

The death of the Czar caused a quick up turn of about ½c, part of which, in the ordinary course of business, was afterward lost, but a full recovery took place before the close, prices at that time being at the outside for the day. Chicago's arrivals to-day were 161 cars, 83 cars of them being transfers between elevators. The Northwest had only 683 cars, against 1,032 cars on the corresponding day last year. Berlin was the only Continental market open, quotations being partially 1d higher there. Paris and Antwerp had a holiday.

Export clearances were good at 394,104 bushels. The output from store was 34,488 bushels. The Cincinnati Price Current summary received a bullish construction, but it had practically no effect. December wheat opened at 55⅝c, advanced to 53c, closing at the later, ⅝c over yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and ¼c per bushel higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 608,905 bushels; shipments, 429,326 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 136,885 bushels; shipments, 135,501 bushels.

Corn—The rains and their probable effect on the movement of corn incited prices to advance to-day. The most liberal advices predicted rains throughout the entire West, and as the arrivals to-day—172 cars—were less than expected, with a further reduction by the estimate for to-morrow, the bulls had every encouragement to buy. No serious obstruction to the upward course was encountered during the session, and at the close almost the full appreciation was sustained. Withdrawals from store were 82,547 bushels and export clearances were 40,541 bushels. Cables were firm. May corn opened at 50¼c, sold between 50⅝@50½c and 51⅝c, closing at 51¼@51⅝c, ⅝c over yesterday. Cash corn was steady. Receipts at principal Western points were 134,777 bushels; shipments, 28,788 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 85,163 bushels.

Oats—Those who bought oats were rewarded with a fair profit to-day. The "shorts" were a trifle uneasy, and covered quite extensively. The motive came from the advancing wheat and corn markets, no important news on oats being received. Receipts, 95 cars, were 15 cars less than expected, the estimate for to-morrow light, and the withdrawals from store, 132,201 bushels, were very good, all of which helped prices materially. May closed ⅝@⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were steady.

Rye was scarce and dull. The feeling was easier, although it was only nominally so, no trading taking place to indicate definitely the tone. No. 2, on the regular market, was called 46½@47c; 1 car, by sample, sold at 48½c; December was 47½c bid, May 50⅝c bid.

Barley was strong. Farmers were reported making smaller deliveries. Receipts were 60 cars. Screenings sold from $12 to $15 per ton, No. 3 From 52c to 55c; No. 2 nominally at 55@56c; November was in demand at 53¾c.

Provisions—The price of product held well today, in the face of weakness in the live hog market at the yards. No doubt there would have been an ability to maintain quotations had it not been for the strength evinced by grain, which had an indirect or sympathetic influence over provisions. The close was 2½c higher than yesterday for January pork and January ribs and unchanged for January lard. Domestic markets were steady. Liverpool cables quoted bacon 6d lower, but other articles unchanged. Receipts were small and the shipments large. The demand for cash product was active. Prices held steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 110 cars; corn, 125 cars; oats, 100 cars; hogs, 25,000 head.

Freights were dull; 50,000 bushels of wheat were chartered for Milwaukee at ⅝c per bushel. The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Nov	51⅞	52	51⅝	52
Dec	52⅝@52¾	53 @53⅛	52⅝	53
May	57¼@57⅝	58	57¼	57⅝
Corn, No. 2—				
Nov	51⅞	52⅜	51¾	52⅜
Dec	50¼	51⅜	50⅝@50¾	51⅜
May	50½	51⅜	50⅝@50½	51¼@51⅜
Oats, No. 2—				
Nov	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
Dec	29¼	29¼	29⅛	29¼
May	32⅜	32¾	32¼@32⅝	32¾
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Jan	$11.80	$11.87½	$11.77½	$11.85
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan	6.82½	6.87½	6.80	6.85
May	6.97½	7.00	6.97½	7.00
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan	6.02½	6.02½	6.02½	6.02½
May	5.95	6.02½	5.95	6.00

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet; prices were easy and in buyers' favor; No. 2 Spring wheat, 50½@51¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 52@55c, by sample; No. 2 red, 52⅝c; No. 3 do, 50c; No. 2 corn, 52⅝c; No. 3 do, 50½c; rye, 46¼@47c; No. 2 barley, 55@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.43; prime timothy seed, $5.50, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $12@$12.12½; lard, per 100 lb, $6.92½@$6.95; short-rib sides, loose, $6.10@ $6.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5.62½@ $5.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.37½@$6.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23; sugars: cutloaf, $5.18; granulated, $4.38; standard A, $4.38 per bbl; linseed oil, raw, 46c; boiled, 59c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	14,284	6,231
Wheat, bushels	66,737	66,246
Corn, bushels	64,660	23,458
Oats, bushels	88,600	224,324
Rye, bushels	1,300	901
Barley, bushels	81,850	68,878

On the Produce Exchange to-day, the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 22c; firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 17@19c. Eggs were steady at 17@17½c for fresh stock.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Nov. 1.—Spring wheat quiet; limits steady; sales, 28,000 bushels spot, No. 1 hard, 63¼@63¾c; 3,000 bushels old No. 1 Northern, spot, 65½c; 5,000 bushels No. 1 hard, cost, insurance, and freight, 62½c; closing: No. 1 hard, old, spot, 63¾c; do, new, 61c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 62¾c; No. 1 Northern, spot, old, 66c; no new spot or cost, insurance, and freight offered; No. 2 Spring, spot, 59½c; Winter wheat higher; 4 cars No. 2 red, 55c, track; 8,000 bushels do, store, 55c; 1 car, 58c, track; 59½c, store. Corn opened easy, but closed strong at outside prices; sales, 23,000 bushels No. 2 yellow, 55½@56¼c; 8,000 bushels No. 2 corn, 55¼@56c, store; sales, track, 17 cars No. 2 yellow, 56¼@56¾c; No. 3 yellow, 56@ 56¼c; 5 cars No. 4 yellow, new, 48c; 6 cars No. 4 corn, 47c; 11 cars no grade, 44@46c. Oats opened weak; closed strong at outside prices; sales, 10 cars No. 2 white, 33¾@34½c; 2 cars No. 3 white, 33@33¾c; 2 cars No. 2 mixed, 30¾@31c, on track. Barley strong, particularly for Canada, with an active inquiry, slightly under quotations; Western firmer; No. 1 Western, 50@60½c; No. 2, 57@57½c; No. 2 Canada, 61@62c. Rye steady; No. 2, 53½c, track. Flour steady; unchanged. Millfeed dull; unchanged. Canal freights steady; wheat, 3c; corn, 2¾c; oats, 2c; barley, 2½c. Receipts—Flour, 78,200 bbls; wheat, 356,000 bushels; corn, 145,000 bushels; oats, 145,000 bushels; rye, 8,300 bushels. Shipments—Rail—Flour, 64,000 bbls; wheat, 72,000 bushels; corn, 43,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 81,700 bushels; corn, 26,000 bushels; barley, 38,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—Flour strong; receipts, 6,500 bbls; shipments, 10,000 bbls; patents, $2.40 @$2.50; extra fancy, $2.15@$2.25; fancy, $2@ $2.10; choice, $1.40@$1.80. Rye flour, $3. Bran—Eastern buyers out of over 98c, east track, and on that basis no purchase at outside points, but spot not obtainable below 61c; at mills, retailing at 63@65c. Wheat higher; receipts, 14,000 bushels; shipments, 2,400 bushels; December, 49½c; May, 54½c. Corn higher; receipts, 14,000 bushels; shipments, 1,300 bushels; December, 47¾c; May, 47¾@47¾c. Oats higher; receipts, 29,000 bushels; shipments, 4,100 bushels; May, 32¾c. Pork—Standard mess, $12.50; on orders, $13. Lard—Prime steam, 6¾c; choice, 6.85½c. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, 5¾c; longs, 6¼c; clear ribs, 6¾c; shorts, 6½c. Bacon—Boxed, shoulders, 6¾c; longs, 7¼c; clear ribs, 7¼c; shorts, 7¾c. High wines firm, $1.28. Wool quiet; Missouri and Illinois—Medium combing, 15c; medium clothing, 14c; low and cotted, 11@12c; bard, 9@10c; Western and Northern—Medium, 11@12c; fine medium, 9@11c; coarse and low, 7@10c; heavy fine, 7@8c. Texas—Medium, 12@14c; coarse and low, 7@10c. Bagging—Prices firm and good demand; jobbing, 1¾ lb, 5¾c; 2 lb, 6¼c; 2¼ lb, 6¾c. Iron ties, 68c. Hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead—Holders asking 2.80c, and offer slightly in excess of that, but market dull, as there is little demand. Spelter offered at 3.17½c, but hardly any demand and 3.15c best bid.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 1.—Speculative markets were stronger and wheat advanced, the principal cause being the news of the death of the Czar. May opened at 57¾c, advanced to 58⅝c, fell to 57¾c, and closed at 58⅛c. In the sample market wheat was firm and in brisk demand. Barley—Firm and active, with all offerings sold; No. 2, 53¼@54½c, with sales of choice at 55c; extra No. 3, 52@53½c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 3, on track, 51c. Oats scarce and ½c higher; No. 2 white in store, 32½@33c; No. 3 do, 32¢32½c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, on track, 50c. Flour quiet, but firmly held. Bran, $12.25@$12.50. Standard middlings, $13.25@$13.75; white, $15.25. Provisions lower; mess pork, $11.95 for cash and $11.85 for January. Receipts—Flour, 2,500 bbls; wheat, 13,000 bushels; corn, 1,900 bushels; oats, 15,000 bushels; rye, 1,200 bushels; barley, 61,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,400 bbls; wheat, 1,300 bushels; oats, 20,000 bushels; rye, 1,200 bushels; barley, 51,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 1.—Wheat and corn swung back to the strong side to-day, with considerable bull talk behind the market; the two features of prominence were the statement of Liverpool stocks of Bradstreet's of wheat, showing a good decrease, and the reported death of the Czar; futures gained about ⅝c, with the attention generally turned on May; December closed yesterday at 54⅝c, opened at the same to-day, and held between that price and a close at 55c; May closed yesterday at 57⅝@57¾c, opened at 57¼c this morning, and settled to a close at 57⅝c; there was a very good demand all through the session; cash wheat was steady and firm, with No. 1 Northern selling at 56@56¼c; the millers were quite free buyers of on track; receipts, 278,040 bushels; shipments, 12,730 bushels; on track, No. 1 hard, 57¼c; No. 1 Northern, 56¼c; No. 2 Northern, 54¾c. Corn—No. 3, 53c; ear corn, 48c. Oats—No. 3 white, 29¼@29¾c; No. 3, 29@29½c. Flour steady, at $3.15@$3.40 for patents, $1.85@$2.20 for bakers'; production of 8,000 bbls; shipments, 42,413 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Bran, $10, bulk; $11@$11.75, in sacks; shorts, $11@$12.25.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—Flour market firm, with slow movement; no sales. Wheat—Demand good, with but light offerings; no sales. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, old, 52½c; mixed ear, new, 40c. Oats firm; No. 3 mixed, track, 29c; sample mixed, 29½c. Hay easy and dull; quotable from $7 to $10. Rye quiet; light demand. Pork quiet; mess, $12.50; clear mess, $13.75; family, $12.75; clear family, $13.75. Lard quiet and lower; steam leaf, 7¼c; kettle-dried, 7¾c; prime steam dull and nominal at 6.85c. Dry salt meats lower; loose shoulders, 6¼c; loose short ribs, sides, 6¼c; loose short clear sides, 6½c; box meats worth ¼c more. Bacon quiet, easier; loose shoulders and short clear sides 7½c; short ribs, sides, 7c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Whisky firm; distillery finished goods sold on a basis of $1.23; sales, 660 bbls.

DULUTH, Nov. 1.—Wheat sawed back and forth again to-day, closing ⅜@¾c higher; it opened 1 point up, and advanced steadily; the Czar's death was a bull item, and cables were higher for the second day's running; there was a good demand in American markets, too; receipts for the two months of the crop year here have been 11,533,000 bushels wheat and 13,925,000 bushels of all grains; shipments are 9,087,000 bushels wheat and 10,374,000 bushels of all grains, which is heavier on both sides than last year; the close: No. 1 hard, cash, 58c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 56½c; December, 56¼c; May, 59¼c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 53¾c; No. 3 Northern, 50½c; rejected, 47¼c; to arrive, No. 1 Northern, 56½c. Receipts 371,000 bushels; shipments, 234,000 bushels; inspected, 248 cars; last year, 459 cars.

PEORIA, Nov. 1.—Corn easier; No. 2, 51½c; No. 3, 50¾c; receipts, 14,300 bushels. Oats inactive; No. 2 white, 30½@31c; No. 3 white, 30@ 30¼c; receipts, 14,300 bushels; shipments, 16,500 bushels. Rye scarce; No. 2, 48@49c; receipts, 1,200 bushels. Whisky—Market steady, on the basis of $1.23 for high wines; shipments, 150 bbls.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 1.—Oil opened, highest, and lowest, 88; closed, 82⅞ bid.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1.

BEEVES—Receipts, 15 cars, or 243 head: 12 cars for a west side slaughter house and 3 cars for the market; 13 cars held over yesterday. No trading; feeling a trifle firmer. City-dressed native sides were in better demand to-day, but no higher; decent to choice carcasses sold at 6@6¾c; selected do as high as 9½c; range and Texas beef at 5½@6¾c. No additional cable advices. Shipments to-day, on the Trinidad, 54 cattle for G. F. Lough & Co. and 10 cattle for A. Strauss, and 65 sheep for L. S. Dillenback.

CALVES—Receipts, 200 head, of which 138 head at Sixtieth Street. The market was generally rated steady for veals, and appeared to be stronger for Western calves; a car of the latter sold at $4 100 lb; a bunch of grassers at $2.75; common to prime veals at $5@$7.50, and best Bucks County veals at $7.75. Dressed grassers quiet at 3½@5c; country-dressed veals steady at 7@10½c; city-dressed firm at 8@12c, and little calves unchanged at 4@6c. SALES,—J. P. NELSON—68 Western calves, 306 lb average, at $4 100 lb. M. COLLINS—6 veals, 121 lb, at $6.50; 9 grassers, 219 lb, at $2.75. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—10 veals, 144 lb, at $7.50; 3 do, 97 lb, at $5.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 23 cars, or 4,585 head: 8 cars direct to butchers and 15 cars for the market; counting the 10 cars held over Wednesday, the receipts for same time last week, 37,200 head; consigned through, 800 head; to New-York, 2,200 head; on sale, 6,800 head, including 3,000 Canadian held over; market opened steady at yesterday's prices for both sheep and lambs, but in a short time it closed steady, with about all sold; extra native lambs, 87 lb, $3.90.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 1.—Cattle—Receipts light and market steady; prime, $5@$5.25; good, $4.40@$4.70; good butchers', $3.75@$4; rough fat, $2.50@$3; fair light steers, $2.25@$3.50. Hogs—Receipts light; market active and higher; Philadelphias, $4.90@$5; best Yorkers and mixed, $4.70@$4.85; common to fair Yorkers, $4.50@ $4.60; pigs, $4.25@$4.40; rough fat, $3.50

A DEFENSE BY MR. ANDREWS

STREETS BETTER CLEANED THAN EVER BEFORE, HE CLAIMS.

The Commissioner Says He Is in Almost Daily Receipt of Written and Verbal Praise—Why East Side Streets Are Dirty—Why European Streets Are Clean—Great Cost Due to Greater Amount of Work—Comparison with Previous Years.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I ask you to allow me sufficient space in your columns for a statement relative to the work and expenditures of the Department of Street Cleaning in reply to the allegations made by Mr. Ivins in your paper of the 27th inst. and your editorial comment thereon. I make this request with confidence that it will be granted, because I do not believe that The Times would publish misstatements intentionally.

Mr. Ivins asserts that the streets are no cleaner than they were ten years ago. The error of that statement is easily pointed out. I am in almost daily receipt of verbal and written testimony to the fact that the streets of this city are better cleaned than they ever were before. I could quote many instances if space permitted, but the following may suffice for the present purpose.

Under date of Aug. 18, 1894, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell wrote me as follows:

"I have been absent from the city two months, and on returning I am so much impressed with the cleanliness of the streets, especially on the west side toward the river, that I wish to express my satisfaction to you.

"In the crowded tenement-house district on the east side there is still trouble, because, although the streets are very well swept once every day, the people at once dirty them again. They cannot be kept clean without constant sweeping. I wish you could put on a larger force there.

"Still, I congratulate you on what you have accomplished."

In an editorial article published some months ago The World, in commenting upon the phenomenally low death rate of this city, stated that it was largely due to the improved condition of the streets, which had never been so clean.

Since that time the death rate has continued to decrease, and it is now lower than it has ever been in the history of the city. I am therefore justified in asserting that, so far as the public health is affected by them, the streets are in better condition now than ever before.

The streets are cleaned under a system devised by a committee of citizens who drafted the present law. They were Morris K. Jesup, Charles F. Chandler, Thatcher M. Adams, D. H. King, Jr., and Col. Francis V. Greene. Mr. Jesup, the Chairman of that committee, recently took occasion to publicly congratulate me upon the excellent work of the Department of Street Cleaning, and declared that from a life-long residence in this city he was in a position to say that the streets of New-York had never been so well cleaned as now.

If anything further is necessary to disprove your assertion that "while the broader thoroughfares are fairly cleaned—as they should be—the side streets, the streets of poor houses and crowded tenements and small stores, are neglected," I desire to give the following facts relative to the work of street cleaning in the different sections of the city:

The average number of men employed in cleaning the streets by hand is a fraction over three per mile. The men are, however, apportioned with reference to the amount of work necessary to be done in any given section, so that while in those portions of the city occupied by fine residences the average number of men per mile is two, the average number of men per mile in the densely populated tenement-house districts is six, and some of the streets in the latter sections are cleaned twice and three times a day. Hester Street, "Mulberry Bend," Ludlow, Orchard, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk Streets, and those of similar character, are more frequently cleaned than is Broadway or Fifth Avenue. The difficulty in the densely populated tenement house sections is, as stated by Mrs. Lowell, that, although the streets are thoroughly cleaned every day, "the people at once dirty them again." As the Advisory Committee stated in their report, "The street may be perfectly cleaned at 7 A. M. and yet be dirty at 9 A. M." owing to "the constant disregard of the law and ordinances in regard to cleanliness." And the committee added: "This is a matter wholly beyond the control of the Street-Cleaning Department. * * * The only remedy is a vigorous enforcement of the law," without which "the most sufficient organization of the Street-Cleaning Department would be powerless, and an unlimited appropriation would be insufficient."

In the great cities of Europe the streets are kept cleaner than they are here chiefly because in those cities the laws prohibiting the defilement of the streets are strictly enforced. In Paris a person who throws a scrap of paper upon the street is at once accosted by an officer who politely compels him to pick it up. Any householder or shopkeeper who sweeps the refuse from his premises into the street after it has been cleaned is promptly arrested and fined; while in this city the streets are continually littered with paper and household refuse is swept and thrown out at all hours of the day.

Formerly, when the streets were cleaned irregularly, only the principal thoroughfares being swept more frequently than once a week, and many streets not so frequently as that, and when the pavements were generally in very bad condition, this city gained a reputation for dirty streets which is no longer justifiable. Its streets are now cleaned as regularly as those of any city of equal population or traffic. They are better cleaned than those of any large city in this country. It is true that the principal thoroughfares of the great cities of Europe, with their perfect pavements, which are thoroughly flushed and scrubbed daily and constantly guarded against the least defilement, are continually kept very clean. Taken as a whole, however, the City of New-York, so far as the cleaning of the streets is concerned, will compare favorably with those cities.

The cost of doing the work of the Department of Street Cleaning has greatly increased, as Mr. Ivins shows, but that is wholly due to the greater amount of work done and to the manner of doing it under the new law. The department was never more economically administered than now. Except in the amount expended for the employment of labor proportionately to the amount of work done there has been a marked decrease in the cost of doing the work. The aggregate cost is more because more work is done.

From 1881 to 1889 the Department of Street Cleaning was under the capable and businesslike direction of Commissioner James S. Coleman. Mr. Coleman's last report covers in detail the operations and expenditures of the department for the year 1888. At that time there were 230 miles of paved streets to be cleaned, and the average number of miles swept daily was 137, only 53 miles being swept every day. The average number of miles swept daily during the present year has been 383. And, furthermore, the 137 miles swept daily in 1888 were swept mostly by machine, while the 383 miles now swept daily are swept by hand, in addition to the machine sweeping, which is done at night.

The Advisory Committee, which, as I have said, framed the existing law requiring the streets to be cleaned by hand under the block system, found that "the cost of hand cleaning was a little more than three times as great as machine cleaning." At the time that committee made its report there were 341 miles of paved streets to be cleaned, and the committee found that to properly clean that number of miles daily by hand would require 1,700 men. During the present year 383 miles of paved streets have been cleaned daily by hand with a force of less than 1,200 sweepers, or an average of a little more than three men to a mile, as against five men to a mile, which was the number the Advisory Committee deemed necessary.

The amount paid under Commissioner Coleman's administration in 1888 for hand labor in cleaning the streets was $177,917.52. The amount required for the payment of hand labor in cleaning the streets during this year is $864,000. In 1888 the laborers were hired by the day or hour as required, and were paid only when they worked. They were paid at the rate of $2 a day, or 25 cents an hour. When it rained or when the ground was covered with snow the men were not employed. Now the men are regularly appointed and cannot be suspended or removed except for cause. They are paid an annual salary, and if the condition of the weather is such that they cannot work their pay continues. The same condition of employment applies to the drivers of carts and trucks.

From an analysis of Mr. Coleman's report I find the total amount paid for labor, including sweepers and drivers, in 1888 was $574,966, while the total amount required annually for the payment of the laborers now employed under the provisions of the existing law is $1,487,408, a difference of $912,442. While there is this large increase in the number of laborers employed and in the aggregate amount of wages paid to each, there has been, as I have stated, a relative decrease in other expenditures of the department.

In 1888 2,904,560 cubic yards of refuse were collected, and the cost of carting per yard was 25 4-10 cents. During the present year the collections will amount to very nearly 3,000,000 cubic yards, and the cost of carting per cubic yard now is 23 3-10 cents; and the price now paid for towing scows to sea is less than ever before, notwithstanding the fact that the distance they are required to be towed to sea is fully ten miles further, or about 50 per cent. greater than it was formerly.

During the last Winter the quantity of snow removed from the streets was greater than ever before. The cost averaged 57½ cents per cartload, as against an average cost during the past twelve years of 83 9-10 cents per cartload.

The saving in the cost of feeding and shoeing horses during the present year will amount to $37.72 per horse.

The saving in the cost of carting and final disposition this year would have been at least $100,000 greater had the department been equipped with suitable and adequate plant, the cost of which would have been more than covered by the saving made.

In conclusion, I deem it proper to say that since assuming control of the department, although I have dismissed from its service 562 persons for incapacity or neglect of duty, no man has been dismissed or discriminated against in any manner for political reasons, and I have never appointed any man to a position in the department unless I was satisfied that he was qualified to perform the duties assigned to him.

WILLIAM S. ANDREWS,
Commissioner of Street Cleaning.
New-York, Oct. 31, 1894.

THE FERRY QUESTION FINALLY SETTLED.

The Staten Island Company and the New Company Consolidate.

The Staten Island Ferry question has been settled. A new Board of Directors has been decided upon, and things will go on without any perceptible change in the management or running schedule of the boats.

The Staten Island Rapid-Transit Company and the New-York Harbor and Staten Island Ferry Company were merged at noon yesterday into what will be known as the Staten Island Rapid-Transit Ferry Company. The boats will not be changed; neither will the old time schedule be altered; in fact, it is the same old company, under the same management, and with only a slight change in name.

Howard Carroll will be a Director under the new management, but that fact will, for the present, not alter in any way the former methods of the company nor cause any change to be made in the ranks of the officers or employes of the company.

The new Board of Directors will be composed of Thomas M. King of Baltimore, President of the board; James Sloan, Jr., Alexander Shaw, J. Frank Emmons, F. S. Gannon, Samuel Thomas, Thomas F. Ryan, Henry H. Rogers, and Howard Carroll.

FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Supreme Court of the United States, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1894.—Present: The Chief Justice and Justices Field, Harlan, Gray, Brewer, Brown, Shiras, and White.

No. 156—The National Cash Register Company, appellant, vs. The Boston Cash Indicator and Recorder Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for appellant.

No. 47—Charles E. Simmons, trustee, et al., appellants, vs. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company et al.; and

No. 48—The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company, appellant, vs. Charles E. and Charles E. Simmons, trustee.—Argued by Charles A. Clark for Simmons et al., and by J. M. Woolworth for the railway company et al.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Friday, Nov. 2, will be as follows: Nos. 49, (and 50 and 51,) 53, 54, 55, 57, 673, 59, (and 68,) 60, 61, 62.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—The following cases were argued to-day in the Court of Appeals:

Mary H. Oakley, appellant, vs. George W. Oakley.—Argued by Reuben H. Underhill for appellant, Hector M. Hitchings for respondent.

Harriet A. Francisco vs. Charles A. Smith, appellant.—Argued by John D. Beckwith for appellant, Myron G. Bronner for respondent.

John J. P. Reed vs. Louis Knell, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Argued by Adelbert Moot for appellant, Edmund P. Cottle for respondent.

John B. M. Stephens, as receiver, appellant, vs. Mary J. Perrine et al.—Argued by Albert H. Harris for appellant, William B. Hale for respondent.

Baldwin's Bank of Penn Yan vs. William T. Morris, impleaded, appellant.—Argued by John Gillette for appellant, submitted for respondent.

Leslie M. Saunders vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Hamilton Harris for appellant, Ralph E. Prime for respondent.

The day calendar for to-morrow is: Nos. 570, 598, 598.

The court will take a recess to-morrow for three weeks.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.

No. 915—Fuenmayor vs. Fuenmayor.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—Alexander Weiss, Joseph Openhym, George D. Carroll, Morris Gitsky, Maria L. Daly, at 10:30 A. M.; Frederick M. Somers, George Vogt, John Dunkak, at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.—Giegerich, J.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Newburger, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—McGowan vs. Manhattan Railway Company—Gilbert M. Speir., Jr., George H. Taylor, and John S. Wood. Matter of J. S. Conover (two cases)—Francis C. Barlow. Wood vs. Tatum—Hamilton Odell. Gotthelf vs. Algie—George Bell. Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund vs. Jenkins—George Bell.

Russell, J.—Walker, Jr., vs. Cram—Edward L. Patterson.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Carter vs. Mann—Thomas F. Donnelly. Matter of Rouis—A. C. Anderson.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—A. J. Heberman vs. Henry Huss—A. J. Heberman.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—David Berg vs. Anna Scott—Emanuel Raunheim.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—George P. Le Brun vs. Maximus A. Lesser—William Klingenstein.

CITY COURT—Julius Kugelman et al. vs. Mark M. Schlesinger—David Colman. Daniel S. Gregory vs. Frederick Dean—Frank A. Ace.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Some Notable Transactions by Brokers—The Auction Sales.

The northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, 98 by 124 feet, was reported sold yesterday, at about $500,000. The avenue lots belonged to the estate of John T. Tonnele, by whom they were bought in 1871. The lot adjoining, on the street, was owned by the Robert Schell estate, having been bought in 1842. The purchases represent about $500,000.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold, for the executors of Maria Soleliac, the two four-story brownstone dwellings 12 and 14 East Forty-ninth Street, 20 and 22.8 feet, respectively, by half the block, at about $87,000, and have resold the same property at an advance. The same brokers have sold, for Philip L. Livingston, to James J. Gardiner, at $48,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 5 East Fifty-third Street, 21 by 100.

The four-story brick dwelling 20 East Forty-first Street, 25 by 98.9, has been sold by John Lawrance, at about $70,000.

The four-story dwelling, 12 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 60 by 100.5, has been sold, for James R. Breen & Son, to a Mr. Cummings, at about $34,000.

Messrs. C. R. Gregor & Son have sold, for Potter Brothers, the three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Second Street, 200 feet west of Central Park West.

Mr. Charles A. Hausmann has sold, for the Washington Life Insurance Company, to Anna Simon, the five-story brownstone single flat 1,642 Madison Avenue, 19 by 100.

Mr. William P. Dixon has sold, to Frederick Hack, at about $20,000, the two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. Two five-story flats will be erected on the lots.

Mr. John J. Plummer has sold, for Helen L. G. Asinari, the four five-story brick flats 621 to 627 Columbus Avenue, at about $122,000.

Mr. F. Zittel was the broker in the sale by Hirsh Brothers, to Frederick Aldhous, of the four lots on the north side of Eighty-seventh Street, 350 feet west of Central Park West.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. George R. Read sold, in foreclosure, at $10,000, to Richard A. Farrelly, the three-story brownstone dwelling 219 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 183.4 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11.

Messrs. Smith & Ryan sold, in foreclosure, at $5,000, to William A. Daley, the three-story brick dwelling on the east side of Robbins Avenue, 160 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 16.8 by 100. They also sold, in foreclosure, to the defendant, Philip Ebling, the vacant plot on the south side of One Hundred and First Street, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 225 by 100.11.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, at auction, for $5,600, to Richardson & Birdsall, the two-story brick dwelling 410 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, about 150.2¾ feet east of First Avenue, 15.7½ by 100.11.

Mr. Henry W. Donald of R. V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, the two three-story brick store buildings 277 and 279 Grand Street, south side, 60 feet east of Forsyth Street, each 20 by 70. The first was bought for Charles S. Fairchild and others, executors, plaintiffs, at $48,000. The second was bought, at $50,000, by Arnold Kohn, who subsequently sold it to Joseph Levy, the tenant of the building. Mr. Donald also sold, under foreclosure, at $5,000, to B. I. H. Trask, a piece of salt meadow of about ten acres on Lane Avenue, West Farms.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, in partition, at $9,300, to Ambrose K. Ely, the three-story brick and stone building 361 West Eleventh Street, north side, 154 feet west of Washington Street, 22 by 93 1-6.

At 59 Liberty Street, Mr. Richard V. Harnett sold, at auction, to David Fox, a plot of 5.40 acres at Mohawk, N. J., at $120 per acre. He also sold to M. Supple three lots, each 25 by 100, on the west side of Third Avenue, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets, Brooklyn.

The following sale is set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Clark, referee, Bathgate Avenue, west side, 177.4 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 19 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,290.

New Buildings and Alterations.

The following plans for new buildings have been filed with the Building Department:

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, two five-story brick flats; cost, $105,000.

St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 59.2 feet north of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, by Furman V. Sains of 183 Lenox Ninety-seventh Street, three five-story and basement brick tenements; cost, $55,000.

Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, by John W. Livingston of 1004 East Eighty-sixth Street, two five-story brick flats; cost, $60,000.

No. 154 East Twenty-third Street, by Peter A. H. Jackson of 53 East Sixty-seventh Street, seven-story brick warehouse; cost, $50,000.

Villa Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Southern Boulevard, by Caroline J. Ernst of 350 East Ninth Street, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,000.

East side of Third Avenue, 185 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, alterations by John Elchler Brewing Company, four-story brick brewery icehouse; cost, $5,500.

No. 464 Broome Street, alterations by Frederick A. Constable to five-story brick store; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 208 and 210 West Eighteenth Street, alterations by James Kennedy estate to three three-story stable and brick dwellings; cost, $700.

No. 324 West Fifty-eighth Street, alterations by Sarah H. Powell to five-story brick dwelling; cost, $350.

Brooklyn Realty Matters.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold to Mirabeau L. Towns, at $8,500, the four-story frame house, with store, at the southwest corner of Grattan Street and Knickerbocker Avenue, 25 by 68.9½ by 54.4 by 10 by 108.1 by 62½. To the same purchaser, at $9,150, he sold the one-story frame store 1,108 Broadway, northeast corner, 108 feet northwest of De Kalb Avenue, 22 by 100. To Charles Koch, at $4,600, he sold the one-story frame store 1,098 Broadway, 19 by 62. To John H. Ireland, plaintiff, at $1,000, the two-story frame house and lot 61.10 by 138.8 by 61.10 by 137 on the north side of Avenue G, 89.6 feet east of Ninety-second Street.

Plans have been filed for the erection of the following buildings in Brooklyn:

Maujer Street, south side, 127 feet east of Union Avenue, three three-story frame tenements, 24.6 by 57.6 each, $4,000 each; W. A. Wells, owner.

Third Avenue, southwest corner Seventy-seventh Street, three-story frame store and flat, 25 by 50, $4,800; Charles Manly, owner; Charles A. Gildersleeve, architect.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Nov. 1.

32D ST, s s, 16.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x98.9; Thomas Barrett and wife to Margaretta Stiegert $10,800

36TH ST, s s, 157.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 20.10x98.9; Mary Ann Humes to Emma L. Gordon 1

94TH ST, s w corner of Amsterdam Av, 29x100.11; James B. Gillie and wife to Thomas J. Colton 1

66TH ST, s s, 265 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 27.6x100.5; James O'Brien and wife to Robert Wigger and wife 44,000

64TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 100x100.5; Henry Draudt to Louisa C. Draudt 1

68TH ST, n s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 22.6x102.2; G. W. Grossman to Emma C. Wies 1

72D ST, s s, 425 ft w of (8th Av) Central Park West, 25x102.2; John B. Smith and wife to Dwight H Olmstead 1

90TH ST, n e corner of 8th Av, 66.8x100.8; Helene L. Gillender Ashard to James O'Shea 122,000

71ST ST, 10 West; Dwight H. Olmsted and wife to John B. Smith 1

118T ST, 8 West; same to same 1

72D ST, 30 West; William Hyams and wife to same 1

WEST END AV, w s, 82 ft w of 81st St, 20.2x100; Mary E. Walker to Franklin H. Ryder 22,000

73D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Sadie M. Mulvaney and another to Bryan Lawrence 17,000

49TH ST, n w corner of 1st Av, 50x 40.7; Antonie B Wolff to Lazarus Wolff. 1

218T ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; George P. Smith, referee, to Gustav F. Taussig 13,100

85TH ST, 216 East; Caroline Block to Johanna Solomon 29,000

78TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102.2; Julia Elsbach to Margaretta Ortmayer 14,300

MADISON AV, e s, 69.8 ft s of 76th St, 16.8l x 75; Henry H. Klingman and husband to Theresa H. Freeman 29,000

85TH ST, n s, 244 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Charles Kling and wife to Christina Lautenschwelter 18,300

58TH ST, 848 East; Max Kobre and wife to Harry Oppenheim 42,000

56TH ST, n s, 142.6 ft w of Madison Av, 27.6x100.5; Middleton S. Burrill and another, executors of John E. Burrill, to Cornelia S. Wray and another 90,000

72D ST, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 39.10x102.2; Charles S. Davison to Francis H. Gerrodette 2

80TH ST, 319 East; Arnold Hofelin and wife to Christina Carmichel 15,000

89TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.8; Joseph J. Schreiner and others to Henry B. Fox 51,000

78TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Martha Cohen to Dora Aaron 1

104TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Dudley D Steinhardt to Edward C. Thacher 100

LIBERTY ST, 31; Jefferson M. Levy to Joseph Fahys 1

BARROW ST, 27; Daniel Demarest, trustee, &c., to Thomas Brazier 28,000

19TH ST, n e s, 225 ft n w of 10th Av, 18.9x99.11; Denis J Trolan to Mary Trolan 5,000

313T ST, 308 and 305 East; Mary J. Mitchell to Emanuel Heilner 14,500

32D ST, s s, 216.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x irregular; Patrick Farrell and wife to Thomas Barrett 10,500

19TH ST, n s, 295 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Juba G. Jerome to George Sherman 1

4TH AV, e s, 55.6 ft n of 30th St, 18.6x 70; John S. Wise and another, executors, &c., of John H. Mohr, to William H. Earle 22,000

318T ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 22.6x 98.9; Susan A. Burchell to Katherine Burchell 100

318T ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 22.6x 98.9; Mary Burchell to Susan A. Burchell 100

6TH AV, n e corner of 114th St, 25.11x 100; Richard H. Clarke, referee, to Charles Baker 60,650

108TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 17x 100.9; George Gerlach and wife to Catharine E. Coleman 1

2D AV, e s, 20 ft s of 116th St, 20x80; Johanna Solomon to Caroline Bloch 13,000

133D ST, n s, 401.8 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Marin P. McMahon, referee, to Sheppard Gandy, as trustee 10,000

8D AV, s w corner of 115th St, 32.1x100; Darius G. Crosby to Margaret S. O'Neil. 95,000

116TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 25x 75; George Lanelon, referee, to Hattie Kottek 41,500

121ST ST, s s, 76.9 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25.5x100.10; Susan A. Burchell to Janet Burchell 100

2D AV, w s, 20.10 ft w of 116th St, 20x 70; Henriette M. Lowenstein to Herman J. Schiff 14,000

9TH AV, s s, 75.8 ft n of 100th St, 25.9x 74; Caroline Frank to Philip Fisher 1

99TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Andrew J. Kerwin and wife to William H. Horner 1

9TH AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 100th St, 25.8x 100; Herman Frank to Caroline Frank .. 1

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 72.11 ft n of 138th St, 18x85; H. A. Martin to Marie G. Barth 1

134TH ST, 195 and 197 West; Charles Noble and wife to Helen E. Wardwell ... 70,000

8TH AV, n e corner of 111th St, 100.11x 125; Newman Cowen and wife to Peter W. Ostrander 70,000

104TH ST, 308 West; Wilhelmina Mallette to Ella L. Beyton 26,500

118TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Louisa Frank to Edward De Noyelles 25,250

179TH ST, s e corner of 11th Av, 50x100; Thomas J. Colton and wife to James B. Gillie 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n s, 200 ft e of Academy St, 80x100; Frank Koch and wife to Herman Heimann, security 3,000

SAME PROPERTY; Cornelius J. Donovan and wife to Joseph K. E. Poynton 1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph K. E. Poynton to Frank Koch 1

136TH ST, 577 East; Georgie Brown to John Murphy 7,500

BOSTON AV, s e s, 80.5 ft s of 164th St, 26.8x irregular; Joseph R. Stein and wife to Isabelle Levy 1

181ST ST, s s, runs through Lot 208, map of Prospect Hill estate, 25x100; Jacob Schuss to The Daily News Savings and Building-Loan Association ... 1

KING'S BRIDGE AV, s e s, 34.2 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 10x100; Louis Brandt and wife to William A. Bos... 500

181ST ST, s s, runs through Lot 208, map of Prospect Hill estate; The Daily News Savings and Building-Loan Association to Owen T. Martin 1

MADISON ST, 357; John A. Foley, referee, to Isidore S. Korn 1,630

TOMPKINS ST, w s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 40x200.3; Annie E. Smith and husband to Edwin R. Wilcox 1

HUDSON ST, 627; Henry J. West and another to Susan L. Broome 2,400

167TH ST, 421 West; Henry Hein and wife to Charles Wright and wife 72,500

27TH ST, 530 West; Mary Faley to Richard Cummings 1

31ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 98.9; Ellen A. Herbert, executrix, and another, executor, of John J. Herbert, to Martin Stark 22,750

19TH ST, n e s, 125 ft n w of 9th Av, 21x80; Elijah McKenney and wife to John D Van Buren 11,000

RUTHERFORD ST, 2; Nathanial Niles and wife to Josefa N. Osborne 10

64TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Mary W. Board to Mary A. Moss 1

52D ST, s s, 180 ft w of 6th Av, 20x irregular; Victoria Raymond and husband to James Hamilton 15,500

53D ST, n s, 146 ft e of 5th Av, 21x100.5; Philip L. Livingston and wife to James G. Gardiner 48,000

57TH AV, 589; Camille Weidenfeld to Charles T. Hoffman 1

83D ST, s s, 25.10 ft e of Lexington Av, 36.4x102.2; Mary E. Perret to Alfred C. Chapin, ex prop 1

53D ST, n s, 146 ft e of 5th Av, 21x100.5; Edward L. Short, trustee to Philip L. Livingston 1

53D ST, 148 East; Fanny E. Hoertel and others to Sarah Burke 1

85TH ST, 419 East; Henrietta E. Hahn and another to Charles Kling 18,000

5TH AV, e s, 50 ft s of 48th St, 20x125; Eighth Ward Bank of Brooklyn to Camille Weidenfeld 1

53D ST, n s, 146 ft e of 5th Av, 21x100.5; Mary C. Livingston to Philip Livingston 1

129TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 99.41; Frank M. Clute and wife to William J. Thompson 20,500

129TH ST, n s, 191.8 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Charles A. Yost and wife to George W. French 1

7TH AV, 1,987; George W. French to Charles A. Yost 1

WEST END AV, w s, 88 ft n of 96th St, 17x80; Mary McManus to Louis C. Fuller 1

FOX ST, w s, Lot 86, map of property of Lyman Tiffany, 23d Ward, part of Fox estate; John De Hart and others to George F. Muller 4,800

134TH ST, s s, 478.10 ft e of Trinity Av, 17.4x108.6; George Gotfield and wife to Frank R. Houghton 1

FOREST AV, e s, 100 ft s of Home St, 19x110; John W. Decker to Michael Gebhard 7,500

FOREST AV, e s, 100.10 ft s of Home St, 155.2x irregular; Annie Ormiston to John W. Decker 1

VYSE AV, n w s, adjoining land of the late Eliza A. Billet, 25x150; Francis Billet and wife to William Markuske 4,425

LOT 54, map of property in Upper Morrisania of Nathaniel Jarvis, 24th Ward; Jakob Muller and wife to Joseph J. Adlum, Jr., and wife 5,750

35TH ST, n s, 208.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8 x98.9; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to William E. Conklin 11,000

17TH ST, n s, 221 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 92; John Callaghan and wife to Mary M. Flynn and another 1

68TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, .06x 100.5; Charles E. Appleby to Louis C. Fuller 100

68TH ST, 807 and 809 West; Louis C. Fuller and wife to Mary McManus 1

57TH ST, s s, 410 ft w of 9th Av, 15.1x 64; same to same 1

42D ST, 120 and 122 West; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Margaret Heenan 10

75TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; William A. Wheelock and wife to Clara Legg 1

85TH ST, 144 West; Eugene C. Potter and wife to George T. Jewesson 1

52D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 20x irregular; May B. Bradley and husband to James Hamilton 1

90TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.8; Charles Gahren and wife to Siegfried Willerhausen 1

Recorded Mortgages.

BORNKAMP, Frederick, and wife to Jacob A. Zimmerman and another; n s of 89th St, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year $8,000

BARTH, Marie G., to Louisa Schwegler; s s of 148th St, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 5,000

BRAZIER, Thomas, to Z. D. Underhill, executor; 27 Barrow St, 3 years 8,000

BAKER, Charles, to Gordon Norrie and another, trustee; n e corner of 114th St and 5th Av, 2 years 50,000

BORNKAMP, Frederick, and wife to J. A. Zimmerman and another; n s of 89th St, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, installments 11,500

BUBECK, Lizzie, to Annie R. Bauerdorf; s s of 142d St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 2,000

BAKER, Charles, to Marks Schonfeld; n e corner of 5th Av, and 114th St, (four mortgages,) demand and 2 years 9,600

BECKHARD, Matilda, to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York; s s of 88th St, 30 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years 17,000

BENTON, Etta L., and another to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 104th St, 140 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 5,000

BETTS, George F., and wife to J. A. Brown, Jr., and others; s s of Jay St, 75 ft w of Staple St, and other property, 5 years 30,000

CHACE, Harriette B., and another to the Broadway Savings Institution; 136 West 122d St, 1 year 12,000

CORCORAN, Matthew, to Charles F. Murphy and another, trustees; 142 Essex St, 5 years 20,000

CALLAHAN, Richard J., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 163th St, 50.2 ft w of Jackson Av, 1 year 2,000

COLTON, Thomas J., to J. B. Gillie; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 94th St, 2 years 12,000

DIETSCH, Mary A., to Fannie Meyer; w s of Avenue B, Lots 50 and 51, and 79 to 94, on map of Grove Hill, 3 years.. 6,000

EAST SIDE SPAR VEREIN OF NEW-YORK CITY to John D. Meister, executor; n e corner of 1st Av and 69th St, 3 years 9,000

GARRISON, Frederick, and wife to E. L. Winthrop, Jr.; w s of Prospect Av, 231 ft n of John St, 1 year 600

GORDON, Emma L., to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 36th St, 157.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year 6,000

HORNER, William H., to A. J. Kerwin; n s of 99th St, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 15,000

HAVANAGH, Bernard, and wife to Mary H. H. Colyer; n s of 147th St. 358 ft e of Eastern Boulevard, 1 year 8,500

SAME to Sarah O. Powell; n s of 147th St, 325 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year, (two mortgages) 17,000

KLEIN, Louise, to Frederick Abendschein; n s of 8th St, 106.5 ft e of Avenue C, 1 year 8,000

LYMAN, William, and wife to L. S. Quackenbush; n w corner of 5th Av, and 136th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 73,500

LEVY, Isabella, to Bessie Stein; s e s of Boston Av, 80.6 ft s w of 164th St, installments 1,000

MORITZ, Moses, and another, to Adolph Herz; w s of 2d Av, 80.6 ft n of 57th St, 5 years 5,000

MURPHY, John, to George Brown; n e corner of Alexander Av, and 136th St, 3 years 3,500

MULDOON, John, and wife to Annie Ries; w s of Trinity Av, 225 ft n of Clifton St, 5 years 2,500

MARTIN, Owen T., and wife to The Daily News Savings and Building-Loan Association; s s of 181st St, Lot 208, map of Prospect Hill estate, installments... 2,500

NORTON, Eliza T., to United States Trust Company of New-York; s s of Amsterdam Av, 49.11 ft n of 148th St, 5 years. 13,000

SAME to Louisa C. C. Fernschild; e s of Amsterdam Av, 49.11 ft n of 148th St, 2 years 2,500

ORTMAYER, Margaretha, to John Elsbach; s s of 75th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, (two mortgages,) 1 and 3 years 2,500

OSTRANDER, Peter W., to Newman Cowen; 8th Av, n w corner of 111th St, demand 70,000

O'NEILL, Margaret T., and another to D. G. Crosby and another; s w corner of 3d Av, and 115th St, (two mortgages,) 1 and 3 years 80,000

O'SHEA, James, to Helena L. G. Asinari; n e corner of Columbus Av, and 90th St, 3 years and installments 57,000

PLATT, Jacob, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 80th St, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 10,000

STOCK